THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Times.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA B. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 20 1894. No. 201

Without Doubt
Pure Drugs dispensed as only practical men can dispense them, are the safest and best. At the P.P.P.P. accuracy and purity are guaranteed.
C. E. JONES, Chemist,
38 Government St.

NOTICE.....

We are selling DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and all kinds of Jewelry at prices away below anything seen in the city before.

Fine lines of NEW GOODS constantly arriving, and everything guaranteed.

Our Manufacturing Department is the finest operated in the province, and all kinds of Repairing and Manufacturing is at Rock Bottom Prices.

Challoner & Mitchell,
47 Government Street.

THE WESTSIDE.

General Belief and Private Opinion.

It isn't always that you find everyone agreeing upon any subject. Every pro has its con, and all medals have a reverse side. On the question as to the best place to buy Dry Goods, however, there's no room for a division. Everybody who knows enough to go in out of the wet, knows that we are far and away the leaders. For fear that somebody (but lately landed) may not know it, we append

Some Very Convincing Arguments.

Best 5-4 Table Oil Cloth, 30c per yard.
"The Challenge" Black Cashmere Hose, 50c, worth 75.
Grey Cotton, 34 inches wide, fair quality, 5c per yard.
White Cotton, 34 inches wide, fair quality, 5c per yard.
White English Double Warp, three yards for 25 cents.
White extra good, 10c per yard.
Good Heavy Grey Flannel, "The Real McKay," 27 inches wide, 15c per yard.
Better Qualities at 16 1-2c, 20c and 25c
Campbelford Best Grey Flannel manufactured in light and dark, twilled or plain, 28 inches wide, 30c per yard.
Table Oilcloth, best quality, 30c per yard.
Flannelettes, nice colors and patterns, 5c per yard.
Flannelettes, fine heavy English, 31 inches, at 12 1-2c per yard.
Sheetings, best manufactured, 2 yds. wide, 22 1-2c; 2 1-4 yds. wide, 27 1-2c; 2 1-2 yds. wide, 32 1-2c.

Other Staples In Proportion.

Shrewd buyers cannot afford to pass us this season. Prices are low and we do not carry over any of last season's goods. In this we have an advantage. Kindly investigate.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

NEW GOODS

WE have just received our first shipment of Fall Goods.

Our Special Clearance Sale continues.

A. GREGG & SON,
Merchant Tailors, Yates Street.

C. H. STICKELS . . . .
ROOMS: 19 to 22 . . . . Board of Trade Building.
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. . .

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LTD.,
. . . . QUOTE AS FOLLOWS . . . .
Delivered to any part of the City.

Wheat	$1 25 per hun.	Oats	$1 50 per hun.
Bran	90 " "	Mixed feed	1 00 " "
Shorts	1 00 " "	Ground	1 10 " "

Our feed is manufactured fresh every day and is superior to the imported article. Patronize home industry by using our goods. TERMS—Net cash with order.

Cheap Excursion!
Via the
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
...TO...
WASHINGTON, D.C., and return....$72 75
PITTSBURG, PA., and return..... 66 50

Ticket good for SIXTY DAYS from date of sale. For full particulars, tickets, map of route, etc., apply to
GEORGE L. COURTNEY,
Agent C. P. Ry. Co.,
August 3-tf Victoria, B. C.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Orders for changes in the reading of advertisements must be handed in to the Times office before 10 a.m. to insure insertion the same day. New advertisements, displayed, will be received up to 2 p.m. and small ads. until 4 p.m. Merchants and other patrons will aid us a great deal by observing these rules, as the work of re-setting requires time and care, and cannot be done satisfactorily when the paper is being prepared for press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders are required for the excavation and laying of pipes to connect with sewers. Also for plumbing and carpenter work. Tenders to be sent to the undersigned not later than 12 o'clock, August 25th, at whose office plans may be seen. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
W. J. PENDRAY,
aug20-6t 25 Humboldt Street.

FOR SALE
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

A new residence facing the Victoria Arm, 200 feet water frontage, unsurpassed view of the City of Victoria and Olympian range in the back-ground; entrance from the Gorge Road; two-and-a-half acres of land; House containing panelled vestibule, beautifully frescoed hall, handsome Fireplace, double Drawing Rooms with two fireplaces, Dining Room, Smoking Room, six Bed Rooms, Bath Room, W. C. and Lavatory on each floor, large attic, spacious cellar with stone walls, brick foundation, electric light, electric bells, &c., &c.

Price, $10,500. Terms can be arranged to suit the purchaser. Apply to
J. GERHARD TIARKS,
Architect, P. O. Box 352.
39 1-2 Government Street, Victoria.

ANOTHER BIG STRIKE ON.

Eleven Thousand New Bedford Operatives Leave the Factories This Morning.

Manufacturers Have Several Very Wealthy Unions to Fight This Time.

New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 20.—This morning the operators inaugurated a general strike of nearly eleven thousand men. The machinery of but five of the twenty-seven mills in the city is in motion, and it is thought these mills will soon be shut down with the others. Manufacturers have little or nothing to say, but notice of the reduction which started the strike is still posted. Secretary Ross of the Spinners' Union stated this morning that the members of his union had lined up for a long struggle.

The strike promises to be the most important which has ever occurred in the textile industry in Massachusetts. Manufacturers must fight perfectly organized unions, some of which are fairly wealthy. Notably in this particular is the Spinners' Union, which has a fund in its treasury aggregating at least $30,000. The Spinners have voted, however, not to touch any of this money for a month. Until yesterday it was hoped the strike would be averted.

OFFICER AND MEN DROWNED.

Boat's Crew from the Survey Steamer McArthur Lost.

Seattle, Aug. 20.—Lieut. Crosby, officer in command of the United States coast and geodetic survey steamer McArthur, with a quartermaster and three sailors, were drowned yesterday morning while endeavoring to make the shore north of Gray's Harbor to erect a signal station. There were fifteen men in the small boat when it upset, but ten managed to reach the shore. The quartermaster is unmarried. Lieut. Crosby leaves a wife and three children.

SALVADOREAN REFUGEES.

Cruiser Bennington Still Remains Outside—'Frisco News.

San Francisco, Aug. 20.—The tug Sea King went out to the cruiser Bennington shortly after noon to-day. She carried a great quantity of provisions, and it was surmised from this that the Bennington will continue to remain outside for a time. Lieut. Storey, who went in the Sea King, positively stated that he took no warrants, and he expressed the belief that none have left Washington. United State District Attorney Garter gave the same opinion this morning.

Fred Mace, who killed James H. Whitehouse last week in a barroom quarrel, was held to answer on a charge of involuntary manslaughter to-day.

Major-General Dimond has asked the government for permission to publish his report on the conduct of the national guard during the strike.

THE NANAIMO PROGRAMME

During the Visit of the Liberal Leader—Meeting at Wellington.

Nanaimo, Aug. 20.—At a recent meeting of the Reform club preparation was made for the approaching visit of Hon. Mr. Laurier and party. It was announced that the party will leave Winnipeg on September 4th for Victoria, arriving there about September 10th and at Nanaimo on the 12th. The programme has been changed from the original and will now be as follows. The party will be met at the depot, and escorted to the Wilson hotel by the Silver cornet band. At the hotel they will be invited by the Reform club to luncheon and the leading Liberals in the city will be invited to the luncheon. After a short interval a meeting will be held on the "Green," which will probably last until 5 o'clock; then a committee from the club will drive the Liberal leader and party to Wellington, and in the evening a public meeting will be held in the opera house.

There will be a grand rally of Liberals in the Co-operative Hall on September 5th. It will take the form of a smoking concert.

The return match between the Nanaimo junior baseball team and the Wellington club was played on the Caledonian grounds on Saturday and resulted in a win for the home team by a score of 10 to 9 with an inning to spare.

The excursion to Vancouver on Saturday has netted the N. L. A. & T. A. a nice little sum to carry on the progress they have outlined. It is seldom an excursion is patronized like that of Saturday, and it shows the sympathy felt for the club.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

California Democrats Meet in San Francisco—A New Paper.

San Francisco, Aug. 20.—Twenty-four hours before the assembling of the Democratic convention of the state, finds the situation as regards the governorship one of uncertainty. The contest for the nomination has narrowed down to but three candidates, ex-Congressman James H. Budd of Stockton, ex-State Senator B. D. Murphy of San Jose, and D. A. Ostron of Yuba City, Los Angeles county. The first issue of the Daily Morning Globe, a new Democratic paper, appears on Wednesday morning. It will have full United Press service and will be under the management of a company with G. W. Frame as managing editor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—An active canvasser; call Tuesday after five o'clock. Angel Hotel. a20-2

WANTED—A quantity of clean cotton rags. Apply at the Times office.

FOR SALE—To be sold at a great sacrifice, nearly an acre corner lot on Burnside road, city end; price $650. 37 First St., Work Estate. aug20-1t

ON BEHRING SEA BUSINESS.

The Minister of Marine Pays a Visit to Washington.

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—Tupper is in Washington on business in connection with Behring Sea with regard to the award which the American government is to pay Canada for losses sustained by our sealers. This matter is likely to come before the council to-morrow when Tupper will have returned.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

A Swiss lad named Bresser fell into the cylinder of a thresher in South East Hope and was mangled to death.

C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending August 14th were $362,000. For the same week last year they were $411,000.

Charles Garth has been elected president of the Windsor Hotel Company, Montreal, in place of the late Duncan McIntyre.

The loss by the burning of the Northern elevator at Winnipeg is about $35,000. Forty thousand bushels of oats were burned.

Sir John Eldon Gorst, the eminent English statesman, arrived in Toronto on Saturday on a business trip in connection with the British Empire Insurance Company, of which he is president. He will remain here a week before going west.

Up to Saturday night the secretary of the Ontario Rifle Association had received 247 entries for the matches commencing on Tuesday. This is better than last year. A team of bluejackets is entered from H. M. S. Blake, and a strong contingent is expected from British Columbia.

Samuel Wilmot, superintendent of fish culture, has left for Killarney, on the north shore of Lake Huron, to take evidence under oath in the matter of the seizure of the tugs and nets of Noble Brothers, of Collingwood, for alleged infraction of the fishery laws. The sales of the seized tugs had been advertised, but the minister, in view of representations made to him has ordered a postponement to enable sworn testimony to be taken.

A large number of picnickers were standing on the wharf at Channel Grove, two miles from Kingston, waiting for a steamer from the city, some of the timers of the wharf gave way, being old and rotten, and thirty people, including women and children were precipitated into the water. A scene of the greatest excitement ensued, and finally after after about 30 minutes all were saved. Some women were badly crushed and very much exhausted and two of them are now dangerously ill.

Messrs. Henry & N. E. Hamilton, of the large dry goods firm of Montreal have taken heavy action against Bradstreet's mercantile agency. In Bradstreet's March book the Hamiltons were rated as having good credit and a capital of $75,000 to $100,000. In the July book the firm is rated as having no capital. They now sue Bradstreet's for $50,000 for having erased their rating in regard to capital sunk in the business. This action will be of the greatest interest to business men throughout the country.

A big Liberal picnic was held on Friday at St. Lin in L'Assomption county. The meeting was important as being the last gathering Mr. Laurier will attend previous to his departure to the Northwest. Mr. Laurier was warmly received, St. Lin having been the place of his birth. He dealt with the public questions of the day. Referring to the Manitoba schools, Mr. Laurier said: "The public schools of Manitoba are in reality Protestant and if I find this out when I come into power, I will reform them, and the Tories in Quebec and Ontario can make all the war they like on me."

The Ontario Bureau of Mines has ordered a diamond drill to be used in the exploration for minerals in the mineral lands of the province. The drill, which will have boring capacity of from 1200 to 1500 feet, with a core of 13-16 inches in diameter, is being manufactured by the Sullivan machine company of Chicago and Claremont, N. H. The engine and pump will be secured in Canada.

An attempt to wreck the western bound grand trunk express near Gladstone station, near Toronto, was discovered early on Sunday morning by the driver and fireman of an east bound freight. A number of ties were laid across the track and placed in such a position that the wreck of the midnight express would be certain. There is no clue to the criminals.

One of the land marks of Hamilton, a building originally built for an hotel, but which has been occupied for some time by James O'Donnell, foreman of the Burlington Glass Works, near which it stands, was destroyed by fire. The loss will run into the thousands. The building was owned by Captain Zealand.

Sir Hibbert Tupper, referring to a letter of the Allans in the London Times, re the fast Atlantic steamers, talks as belligerently as ever against the jealousy of the Allans to the scheme, and speaks of the feasibility of the St. Lawrence route and Huddart, too, rushes to the attack of the Allans. The result of the quarrel is thought at Ottawa to mean failure to float the scheme and most people would be glad if such would be the case.

Rates for Washington.

The Northern Pacific will place on sale on August 20th, 21st and 22nd, tickets to Washington, D. C., and return, account of K. of P. Biennial Conclave at Washington, Aug. 28th, for $72.75. Return limit east of St. Paul, September 8th, with privilege of extension to 15th. Limit west of St. Paul, 60 days from date of sale. Full information and tickets at city ticket office, E. E. Blackwood, general agent, Victoria, B. C.

AN AMBITIOUS CANADIAN.

Capt. Falconberg Offers to Organize a Body of Frontiersmen to Fight for Japan.

With a Thousand Such Men He Says He Could Enter the City of Peking.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 20.—Captain Dick Falconberg, a frontiersman, who was in the Canadian service in the Riel rebellion and who wears a decoration for his gallantry there, has sent an offer to Japan's representative at San Francisco to raise a regiment of American frontiersmen, provided they are enlisted in the Japanese army and he is given the rank of colonel. The Captain has invented a quadruple machine gun firing one thousand bullets a minute which he thinks could be used to great advantage in sending the Chinese to their final rest. The captain thinks that with one thousand western fighters from Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and the Northwest he will be able to march into Peking.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Events of the Day Among Amateurs and Professionals

CRICKET.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

The lambs defeated the Wolves by 109 to 106, and the Albions defeated the Islanders by 13 runs and an inning.

LAWN TENNIS.

VICTORIANS SUCCESSFUL.

J. F. Foulkes and C. V. Cuppage, of the Victoria lawn tennis club, made a splendid showing at Tacoma, Foulkes winning the championship singles, Foulkes and Cuppage the gentlemen's doubles, and Foulkes and Miss Anderson the mixed doubles.

THE RING.

CORBETT ACCEPTS.

Sioux City, Aug. 30.—Sioux City athletic club has received a telegram from W. A. Brady, Corbett's manager, saying Corbett accepts the offer of the club of a purse of $25,000 to fight Peter Jackson here. An offer was at once telegraphed to Jackson guaranteeing his training expenses and all he asks. The members of the club expect no interference and think the fight will be pulled off in Sioux City.

THE OAR.

SEATTLE REGATTA.

The Northwest regatta was brought to a close at Seattle on Saturday night. On Friday the Burrard Inlets won the junior fours in 9:24 2-5, with Portland second and Vancouver third. In the singles Johnson of Vancouver beat Quackenbush of the Willamettes. On Saturday the Portland won the senior four-oared race, Seattle second and Burrard Inlets third. Watson and Macaulay of Victoria won the double paddle canoe race.

VISITING OARSMEN.

Several of the Oregon oarsmen who took part in the regatta at Seattle are spending a few days in the city. Chas. I Dillon, of the Willamette crew, is well known in Victoria, having resided here for many years with his parents. Roscoe Oaks and F. R. Cooper are members of the Portland crew and L. C. Henrys is captain of the Willamettes. He returned home this morning.

YACHTING.

SATANITA WINS.

Southsea, Aug. 20.—The Satanita and the Britannia were the only starters in the Royal Albert cup race this morning. Both the yachts crossed the starting line at 10 o'clock, with the Satanita slightly in the lead. The course is from a mark boat off Southsea, around Nab lightship to a mark boat off Cowes and return, twice around. The Satanita won.

VIGILANT DAMAGED.

Southampton, Aug. 20.—The Vigilant was examined this morning by a diver, who reported her bottom not injured by contact with rocks in pounding the Needles. The diver found the centreboard of the American boat not lost but useless by being wedged in the trunk. The board is about half way down and so firmly held that it can neither be lowered nor raised. In addition the chain controlling the board is broken. The Vigilant sustained other damage by having about four feet of rail on the starboard quarter carried away by contact with the Swedish bark below Hythe on Saturday. The steamer Pelican towed the Vigilant to the inner dock here at noon to-day and a diver will re-examine her with a view of determining whether she shall be placed in the dry dock. Sailmaker Wilson will sail for New York on Wednesday, August 22nd. In an interview published in a morning paper, George Gould denies the report that the Vigilant will be withdrawn from her engagements. Gould is going to France but Howard Gould will sail the Vigilant in his absence. The question of the Vigilant contesting for the Cape May cup has not yet been decided.

PERSONAL.

Chas. I. Dillon, of Portland, is spending a few days in the city.

W. H. Leonard and H. Pim, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Kesler, of Philadelphia, are at the Oriental.

Thos. Collins, office of the Northwest Progress, came down on Saturday.

Mrs. Urquhart, children and nurse arrived home by the City of Kingston yesterday.

Removal.

Dr. Mary MacNeill has removed her office to No. 78 Pandora avenue, two doors east of First Presbyterian church.

THE COREAN EMBROGLIO.

The Whole Japanese Nation is Imbued With One Spirit, to Humiliate China.

Chinese Advices Say That 20,000 Troops Will be Raised in Each Province.

San Francisco, Aug. 18.—The steamship China arrived this afternoon from Asiatic ports. She brings Yokohama advices to August 6, two days later than the news received at Victoria on the Empress of Japan. The news advices continue to be of an unsatisfactory character. War having been formally declared the Chinese minister and consuls were preparing, when the China sailed, to leave Japan. The flag on the Chinese consulate at Yokohama had been hauled down and the archives conveyed to the United States consulate general. It was also reported that all Japanese officials were hurriedly leaving China.

The Japanese nation appears to be affected with a mania for war. So fierce is the public spirit for war that the constitutional reform party is out with a manifesto declaring it to be the duty of the Japanese army to force its way into China, to dictate terms of peace under the walls of its capital, and to display the glory of the Japanese empire. The constitutional reform party is a wing of the opposition and is led by such distinguished politicians as Kusumoto, president of the last diet, and others of equal repute.

Referring to Japan's formidable preparations for war the Japan Mail says:

"Nothing is more remarkable in the present complication than the quiet, business-like manner in which everything has been arranged by the Japanese. The mobilization of 160,000 has proceeded as regularly and as evenly as a long-established railway service. Not one instance is recorded of men of the reserves failing to report themselves. They have been drafted off to Korea or assigned to their posts in Japan as though the huge work were a little everyday task. Now, as we write, over thirty transports are conveying soldiers by the thousands to Corea without a hitch or seeming difficulty of any kind. Moreover, the troops already in the peninsula have been working steadily and industriously, so that the little kingdom is already furnished with a very complete service of telegraph. The last pole was to have been put up and the last wire stretched on the evening of August 1."

But notwithstanding the Japanese government's new facilities for getting information the Japanese public is kept in ignorance of the state of affairs in Corea, as the government neither publishes anything itself nor allows the newspapers to do so, except such little news as meets with its approval. When the China sailed it was definitely known in Yokohama that there had been a naval engagement during which the Kow Shung had been sunk, the government having been unable to longer suppress the facts, but that was all that was known with certainty. There were rumors that a portion of the Japanese fleet had been blockaded by the Chinese and that the Japanese had lost one or two vessels. There were also rumors that the Japanese had been victorious in a land engagement, but no particulars could be had. There was a general impression, however, that fighting had been going on at several places since July 25.

The Japan Gazette says: "The whole nation is imbued with the one spirit—to humiliate China. High and low, rich and poor, soldiers and merchants, have but one desire. The probable consequences are utterly ignored; no thought of probable reverses, of bloody reprisals upon Japan's coasts, of financial confusion, daunts their warlike ardor. In Japan's immense superiority they repose the utmost confidence.

"Nor is the temper of the Chinese, so far as it can be gathered from the Shanghai papers just received, one whit less bellicose. It is more dangerous because they admit that at first Japan may be victorious, but of the ultimate issue they have no doubt. Japan, with its slender resources of men and money, they aver, can be no match in the long run for China's millions. The magnitude of the preparations might well make Japan pause if she had not already proceeded too far to extricate herself without loss of prestige. But this is improbable and the two nations now stand committed to war."

The following account of the battle at Sanghwan is published in the Japan papers:

"Our army was drawn up in battle array at Chiil-Won, while the Chinese troops were posted at Songhwan and Phyong-Thaik. Now, between the two armies lay a tract of rice swamp through which flows a small river. Our troops fought hard with this river between themselves and the enemy, but it being very difficult to cross this swamp under fire, a party was dispatched by way of Chik-Han so as to make a flank attack on the Chinese. The Chinese were not prepared for this move, and they were easily put to flight. The number of Chinese engaged in this fight is stated to have been 2800.

A panic is feared in Japanese financial circles on account of the Corean embroglio, says the Asahi. Banks have suspended their loans, while deposits are being fast withdrawn. Capitalists are unwilling to invest as they expect to have the opportunity of making large profits through the panic. The money market is now very stiff. But, continues the Asahi, this is merely due to an inference drawn from the fact that the present war is far greater than the Satsuma rebellion. Food, in consequence of the war, is rising in price. Teh Taoti, says the North China Daily News, has informed foreign consuls that measures will be taken to close the Woosung bar. The same paper states that 12,000 troops have been safely landed in Corea. The Nan Yang squadron is to attack the coast of Japan while Koo Chow and Canton ships are to make an attempt on the Loo Choo Islands, so that as anticipated the enemy will not content himself with operations in Corea.

The China Gazette learns that 20,000 troops are being called out for each province. It is also rumored that Japanese cruisers are preparing for an attack upon Silver Island so as to command Yangtse and to prevent the coming up of 500,000 troops from Ngakin.

The Tientsin correspondent of the China Gazette says: "We hear from Corea on good authority that a great deal of sickness prevails among the Chinese troops and that they are hanging themselves by dozens in despair of their surroundings. The Japanese are also in a pretty bad plight, great numbers of them having died, and sickness is still rife in the camp. But the death rate is very much higher among the Chinese. The minister of state for home and foreign affairs despatched telegrams on the 25th ultimo to local governments to cause them to assure Chinese living in their respective jurisdictions that even in case war should be declared against China their safety shall receive the attention of the Japanese government. The Chinese government will take similar steps for the safety of Japanese subjects residing in China. Volunteer corps are steadily forming in various parts of Japan and the war office is being inundated with offers of help both in men, materials and money.

The British gunboat Archer, United States gunboats Baltimore and Monocacy, German gunboat Iltis, French gun boat Lion, Russian gunboat Madnajour, and three Japanese men-of-war were at Chemulpo on the 20th ultimo."

The official gazette contains an imperial ordinance requiring inspection by the authorities of all information connected with the diplomatic affairs or military subjects which is intended to be inserted in newspapers, magazines or other publications. Another imperial ordinance is to the effect that all Japanese subjects, with the exception of military and civil officers and persons commissioned by the government, are prohibited from proceeding to Corea without permission from the government.

Various rumors are in circulation about the divorced Corean queen. It is said that she is now under the protection of the British consul general while another story says that she is hiding herself somewhere in the vicinity of Nam Sau. The Hochi Shimbun states that she is still residing in the palace, but that she is seriously ill with the malarial fever. The Fiji Shimpo reports that the inhabitants of Seoul are in great distress on account of the enormous rise in prices caused by the present political complications and by the entire stoppage of the transport of rice from the southern provinces.

The Hong Kong China Mail says: "Japan seems to be prepared to take the field, but China, as may be imagined by those who know anything of the methods of the mandarins, could, not, it is generally believed, do more than act on the defensive. For the most part her army exists on paper only, while her navy is not so powerful as has been represented."

The Japan Mail says: "Now that fighting has commenced between China and Japan we may expect that events will move more rapidly. There has been assured belief in Pekin that European powers would never allow the situation to reach a belligerent stage, and in consequence of that belief China had been allowing herself to talk very loud. But Japan cannot possibly consent to any settlement that leaves China exultant. The heart of this country is in the struggle, its honor is thoroughly involved. Every effort should be made to defeat or cripple the Chinese navy. The command of the sea would mean for Japan liberty to carry out without molestation her scheme of reform in Corea. It is necessary for her to strike a heavy blow at the heart of China. Her programme, we think, should be to secure herself in Corea, leaving to the Chinese the task of driving her out. Such a task is wholly beyond their strength."

The plague has been stamped out at Canton and is abating rapidly in Hong Kong. In the hospitals the number of sick has been reduced to less than a hundred, but as the Chinese are beginning to return from the mainland, it is feared that there may be an increase in the disease.

CHILD LABOR.

Its Effects on the Labor Market of England and the United States.

Child labor has grown rapidly to monstrous proportions during the last twenty years, but the more enlightened portion of the nation is waking to the folly and the wrong of it. This is shown by the fact that legislation on this subject exists in many states, though often evaded, and that factory inspectors have been appointed, though their number is inadequate. Some working people will not let their children go into the mills, saying "they learn too much badness;" others say it is better for them to be on the streets. W. F. Willoughby has shown that the rate of wages is lowered by child labor, since the rate of wages depends on the "standard of comfort," which standard is lowered by the employment of young children of a family. The effect of the prohibition of child labor would be a permanent rise of wages, owing to the lessened competition, and also the improved condition of the laborer, rendering him more valuable as a consumer, which would lead to a better condition of the market. From the history of child labor in England we may learn an instructive lesson for our own country. In the last quarter of the eighteenth and the first of the nineteenth century it existed there to a horrible extent. Restrictive laws have been passed from time to time, with good results, and the condition of the British workman is now rapidly improving.—Elizabeth Morris, in Lippincott's.

Malarial and other atmospherical influences are best counteracted by keeping the blood pure and vigorous with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A little caution in this respect may prevent serious illness at this season. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best all-the-year-round medicine in existence.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Older Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in wrappers if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

TELEGRAPH
TELEPHONE

These are the names of the matches that always light at the first stroke—that have no bad odor—that climatic changes do not affect—that are safer to handle. Ask your grocer for

E. B. EDDY'S
MATCHES.

CABINET DISSENSIONS.

Cleveland's Attack of Malaria Brought on by Carlisle's Letter.

New York, Aug. 19.—A World's Washington special says of Carlisle's contemplated resignation: "More trouble. Secretary Carlisle wrote that last letter against a tax on sugar without saying a word to anybody. It surprised President Cleveland. It astonished the cabinet. Mr. Cleveland had been suffering from deep disgust at the giving up of the house to the senate and this new step toward harmony turned his disgust into acute malaria. He threw up both hands and got out. It was bad enough to have the senate Democrats split, fighting both the house and the White House, but when the White House split, or began doing things so that its right hand did not know what its left hand was about, that was more than the president could stand. Other members of the cabinet think the secretary of the treasury did wrong. Secretary Gresham has been quoted as saying Mr. Cleveland was very angry. His friends say that the letter was not an error, but a blunder. There was no need of it. There was no expectation that the free sugar bill would pass the senate. Even should it become law the deficit could be made up. This year there would be very little revenue from sugar anyhow. Next year the income from other sources might have covered this feared deficiency. In any event, they say he should have consulted the cabinet and president.

"Secretary Carlisle is calm. His friends say he would not if he could take back the letter. Once President Cleveland wrote a letter that hit the secretary pretty hard, and if this hits the President things are even. In April the secretary came out for the Gorman bill, or rather he said the Gorman bill was a very good bill. It was said he did not consult anybody about expressing that opinion, either. Two months later the President wrote that famous letter saying practically that the bill was no good. It is not believed that these family quarrels will amount to any break-up of the family. Secretary Carlisle has no intention of resigning. Cleveland is angry, but his friends say he does not regard the matter as of great importance, and he will not try to put his secretary of the treasury in cold storage. Cleveland boils over, but when the heat goes down he simmers greatly and soon forgets.

"Buzzard's Bay has a low temperature and invigorating atmosphere. When he comes back next week the trouble will be over, the cabinet will meet and President and secretary will shake hands and say 'How.' There is no doubt that when the President went away yesterday he was angry clear through at everybody in Washington, at Crisp and the house for surrendering, and Gorman for his in and out and under and over tricks, at conservatives, and at Carlisle for his letter. In old-fashioned English he had an acute disgust. Dr. O'Reilly calls it malaria, and perhaps it may be as well to let it go at that."

MEANS RUIN AND DECAY.

The Effects of Protection in Europe and America.

Look at the condition of the countries which have adopted protection, and then look at England. America is the protectionist country par excellence—the country where protection has been forced to its logical conclusion, and where even the fowls lay their eggs secure from the unholy competition of the "pauper hens of Europe." Yet, in spite of the golden harvests that cover its prairies, in spite of the millions of energetic and ingenious men and women who fill its states, in spite of its vast mineral wealth, its gold and its silver, its fertile river valleys, and its mountain slopes where the mere air makes a powerful man of the hollow-chested clerk, and gives health and strength as no other air in the world can, that is, of natural advantages that no other land possesses, America is sunk in commercial depression. Even the wealth of the west could not neutralize the last turns of the protection screw, and the United States lies before the world an example of how that waste of national wealth men call protection ruins nations and lays cities low. It is the same with France, Germany, Russia, Austria and Italy. Protection, in spite of the feverish anxiety of their rulers to husband with one hand the resources which they waste with the other, is sapping the vitals of every one of these nations. Free trade England, on the other hand, is far less depressed than any of her neighbors. She, no doubt, shares to some extent the world-wide injury caused by protection, but free trade enables her share to be infinitely less heavy. There is misery, there is poverty, there is destitution in England, but notwithstanding the weight of our debt and the army and navy which we are obliged to maintain, the position of the poor man in England is far better than that of the poor man in any country on the continent, and even better than that of the poor man in America. Not only are wages nominally higher in free trade England than in protectionist countries such as France, Germany and Austria, but the purchasing power of each shilling that makes up the pound is nearly double. Free trade, then, rests on common sense and logic, but it also rests on experience. Protection is waste, and waste must ever be an injury to the people of the country which encourages it. That is a truth writ large across Europe and America.—London Spectator.

NAVAL CONTRACTS

Tenders will be received here on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon of Saturday, the 25th August instant, for supplying such quantities of fresh beef, mutton, vegetables, soft bread, biscuit, sugar, tea, flour, salt beef, milk, butter, eggs, fowls, firewood, lime, coals and digging graves, as may be required for naval purposes.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tender can be obtained at this office.

T. SYDNEY DOBBIN,
Acting Naval Storekeeper.

Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, August 3, 1894.

Notice to Shipbuilders.

Tenders will be received here until noon of Saturday, the 25th August instant, for building a decked scow 32 feet by 32 feet, according to specifications which can be seen on application to the carpenter of the yard.

Tenders to be addressed to the Naval Storekeeper and endorsed "Tender for building scow."

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. SYDNEY DOBBIN,
Acting Naval Storekeeper, etc.

Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, August 10, 1894.

NOTICE.

Applications accompanied by testimonials, references, &c., will be received by the undersigned, at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until Wednesday next, the 22nd day of August instant, at 10 a.m., for the position of Inspector in connection with the Sewerage Works.

Applications already made need not be renewed.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
Secretary to the Sewerage Commissioners.

Victoria, B. C., August 18th, 1894.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to sections 12 and 20 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-law, 1894," which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating, except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In North Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays.

In Central Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and

In South Ward, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore specified there shall be charged fifty cents additional for each infraction.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., June 16th, 1894.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 30th day of November, 1891, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, the 22nd day of August, 1894, for the purchase of Lot 15, Chemainus District, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, containing 160 acres more or less, formerly occupied by Alfred Chadwick.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated the 7th day of August, 1894.

H. G. HALL,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

12 Bastion Square, Victoria.

Shawnigan Lake.

Every comfort for pleasure-seekers at Shawnigan Lake Hotel. Accommodation for hunting, fishing or boating parties. Three cottages to let, furnished or unfurnished, kitchens attached. Families or parties will find these comfortable and convenient.

GEO. ROENIG,
Proprietor.

my28-4m

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 190 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plummerstr, Gorge Road.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Office: 90 Johnson St.

NOTICE.

Take notice that I shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting, to be held in and for the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me for the Ship Inn Saloon, situate on portion of lot 190, Victoria City, on the east side of Wharf Street in the City of Victoria, to George Thomson, of Victoria, B.C., saloon-keeper.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1894.

ROSS J. FERGUSON.

aug1-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer to Robert Dunsmuir of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the "Telegraph Hotel," situate upon the east side of Store street in the city of Victoria.

J. MERIFIELD.

Victoria, B. C., 14th July, 1894.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer to Thomas Potter of the license now held by the undersigned to sell spirituous and fermented liquor by retail upon the premises known as the Lion Brewery Saloon, situate at the corner of Chambers street and Quadra's avenue, in the City of Victoria.

W. MONTIETH,
Official Administrator.

Administering the estate of Geo. Fairbrother, deceased, intestate. aug8-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners I shall apply for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the Hotel Victoria, Government street, to William Wilson.

P. T. PATTON.

Victoria, B. C., August 9th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have deposited with the Minister of Public Works a plan and description of a wharf proposed to be erected by me in Constance Cove, Esquimalt Harbor, abutting on part of Section 26, Esquimalt District, and have deposited a duplicate of each in the Land Registry Office in the City of Victoria and that I have applied to the Governor in Council for the approval thereof.

Dated 19th July, 1894.

JOHN JOSHUA RUSSELL,
Victoria, B.C.

jy20-1m

Notice of Assignment.

Pursuant to Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890, and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that by deed dated the 6th day of August, A.D. 1894, and executed by all parties thereto on that date, Arthur James Rowbotham, of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, grocer, assigned all his real and personal property (save as therein mentioned) to Thomas Earle of the said City of Victoria, merchant, in trust for the benefit of all his creditors.

Said deed was executed by the said parties and the trusts undertaken by the said Thomas Earle on the 6th day of August instant.

All persons indebted to the said Arthur James Rowbotham are required to pay such indebtedness forwith to the said trustee, and every person having any claim against the said Arthur James Rowbotham is to send proof of such claim, with full particulars, to the said trustee within one month from this date, after which date the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate, having regard only to such claims as may have been sent in.

A meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of the trustee on the 21st day of August, 1894, at 2:30 p.m.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1894.

THOMAS EARLE,
Solicitor for the Trustee above named.

Co-Operation.

The British Columbia Industrial Co-Operative Association is founded on the basis of productive and distributive co-operation. It is a combination of laborers of various trades and professions, for their physical, intellectual, social and moral improvement, both directly and indirectly. By combining the surplus earnings of its members in one common fund, the Association will provide them with permanent employment at good wages, with living at actual cost.

All persons wishing to join can obtain further particulars by addressing

JOHN DODD,
Nanaimo, B. C.

jel-tf-d&w

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

CABLE NEWS.

Speculation on Political Matters—Swedish Railway Scheme Completed.

London, Aug. 19.—The new northern trunk line of Sweden has been completed. It was dedicated by King Oscar a few days ago, and at the same time was opened for public traffic. King Oscar made the speech of his life upon the occasion. The festivities exceeded anything ever seen in this part of the world at a similar event, and will go down to posterity as an epoch in Sweden's history.

The railway just completed connects at Benden, near the Gulf of Bothnia, with the northernmost railway in Sweden, and in the whole world, running from the seaport of Lulea up to the Gellivara iron ore mountains, forty-seven miles north of the Polar circle. This road has been in operation for a couple of years, and may be considered as the end piece of a railroad of about 1250 miles, which passes from south to north throughout the whole length of Sweden. This is a longer distance than from Berlin to Rome. The cost of this northern part of the Swedish railroad net has been about 350,000,000 crowns, including the rolling stock.

The French silk market is tremendously active in view of the passage of the United States tariff bill. Big orders have been placed at Yokohama for raw silks to be worked up for the United States.

Although parliament will not rise for a week all interest in its proceedings is dying out. The party debates are ended, and only the annual supplies necessary for the expenses of administration are left to be voted. Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the house of commons, will start on Tuesday for a long tour of the continent. It is doubtful whether he will ever again appear at the head of the Liberal commoners. When parliament reassembles in the middle of January another will probably be found in his place, for the breach between him and Lord Rosebery is known to have rapidly widened in the last week. They had been at outs for years before the last Gladstone cabinet was formed, and just before Mr. Gladstone's retirement had come to dislike each other rancorously. The security of the government immediately after Mr. Gladstone withdrew forced them to patch up a truce and speak flatteringly of each other in public. As soon as they felt the ministry was firm in the saddle, however, they dropped all superfluous courtesy, and neither one alluded to the other in public. Outside of this personal feud, however, all is not peace and harmony. The Radicals have complained frequently in the house of commons that Sir William has not given sufficient time to the discussion of their schemes. Mr. Gladstone has referred in private letters recently to the improvement of his health, his eyesight and his hearing, and has spoken as if he might soon resume his public speaking. These rumors have encouraged the belief in some quarters that the old man might return to parliament and rescue his party from its predicament. This is unlikely, yet if he gives more definite signs of his willingness to return he would be received by the Liberals with open arms. The present leaders are leaders in name only. They excite no enthusiasm. When the evicted tenants' bill shall reappear in parliament next session it will have greatly broadened so as to include most of the recommendations made by the Irish land committee. If the house of lords throws it out again Lord Rosebery will dissolve parliament at once and appeal to the country to settle the whole question of the existence of the upper house. The government have promised that the evicted tenants' bill shall run its course concurrently with the Welsh disestablishment bill. This promise does not satisfy some of the Welsh members, and they are out once more with threats of dire vengeance if the ministers do not come up more promptly to the demands of the Welsh members. David Lloyd George, the belligerent Welsh Nationalist, who sits for Carnarvon district, thinks that the government will again break faith with his countrymen and a general election must be held before the church in Wales can be disestablished. The government's uncertain attitude towards the Welsh and the Welshmen's suspicious attitude towards the government form one of the most serious problems to be faced by the Liberal party at the opening of the next session. A government defeat may be the issue of the situation almost any day after the business of the session begins.

British exporters are much pleased with the settlement of the tariff question at Washington, although they are not jubilant over the contents of the Gorman bill schedules. They say that anything, even the McKinley bill, was far more preferable than the continued uncertainty of the situation. Many traders express the opinion through the newpapers that the evil effects of the McKinley act upon the United Kingdom have been greatly overstated. The shrinkage of British exports in the first six months of 1893 equalled the shrinkage of previous years. The former was due to the fact that the traders were working from hand to mouth, ordering only what they immediately required, and thus remaining in a position to profit from any remission of duties. Most persons in the American export trade think there will be no further changes in the United States tariff for two or three years. The British free traders argue, however, that putting wool on the free list will ensure further progress toward a revenue tariff, the farmers having gained from the continued protection.

Sir Charles Dilke, Radical, has introduced in parliament a remarkable woman suffrage bill. His proposal is that any woman of full age, whether married or single, shall be permitted to vote or to be a candidate in any parliamentary or local election. A woman duly elected shall, he proposes, be allowed to sit in either the house of lords or the house of commons. The bill provides for universal adult suffrage, but excludes the universities from their present privileges. Emanating as it does from the mind of an able and experienced politician, the bill is regarded as one of the most peculiar products of the session.

Doctor Gould, whom the United States department of labor deputed to inquire into the Scandinavian system of licensing the liquor trade, will prepare a digest of his report for the benefit of the English leaders. Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal Unionists in the commons, has been greatly interested in Dr. Gould's investigation.

The betrothal of Miss Muriel Wilson and Lord Willoughby de Eresby was announced this week. Miss Wilson is a daughter of the Tranby Croft Wilsons, in whose house the celebrated baccarat scandal was born. Earl Willoughby de Eresby is the eldest son of the Earl of Lancaster, and sits in parliament as a Conservative, representing the Horncastle division of Lincolnshire.

David A. Wells, the American publicist, is here with his son, who will join Ambassador Bayard's staff. Mr. Wells is hopeful of the tariff situation in Washington and of the effects of the new act upon commerce and the cause of free trade.

Several English newspapers print rancorous paragraphs daily concerning the American sloop Vigilant. They speak sarcastically of her absence from recent races in the Solent and criticize Mr. Gould savagely for not keeping her in every contest. The Field says to-day: "The Britannia's superiority as a workable sailing craft has been shown more plainly than ever. She undoubtedly is the most capable yacht that ever has been built."

LORD ROSEBERY AN EVICTOR.

An Aged Tenant Summarily Turned Out in the Rain.

At a Primrose League fete at Braconash, one of the speakers, Mr. Bourke, referred to the evicted tenants' bill, and in this connection said that Lord Rosebery, who was doing his utmost to promote the re-instatement of evicted tenants in Ireland, had done exactly what the Radicals were so bitterly denouncing on the part of the Irish landlords. A short time ago an aged and respectable laborer named Pettitt, who had worked for forty years on Lord Rosebery's Postwick estate, Norfolk, and had occupied with his wife for sixteen years a cottage on that estate, paying his rent as a yearly tenant, had some dispute with a neighbor, and was served by the premier's agent with a notice to quit. Having paid his rent, Pettitt failed to see why he should go, and when a second notice was disregarded, the old man was evicted, turned out on the roadside, and remained all night keeping charge of his possessions, which had been removed with him. Though 72 years of age, he was out in the rain all night, and in the early morning was joined by his wife, to whom a neighbor had given shelter. The speaker went on to say that the important point was that Pettitt appealed by letter to Lord Rosebery, and received from the agent a reply to the effect that Lord Rosebery could not interfere in the matter and the eviction must stand. A press representative who submitted the report in question to the premier's perusal, has received the following letter, dated from 10 Downing street: "Lord Rosebery knew nothing of the case till his attention was called to it this morning, but he has written to make inquiry of his agent in Norfolk. He has no doubt the agent had good reason for what he did.—Yours very faithfully, G. H. Murray."

ELECTRIC WELDING.

A Process Likely to Prove Extremely Convenient.

According to an interview with the manager of the largest electric welding companies, published in the Age of Steel, St. Louis, July 14, the prospects of that industry are very bright. The welding of rails into continuous lengths for street railway purposes is rapidly coming to the front. Two machines are now in operation in Brooklyn, under a contract to weld one hundred miles of track within a year. The welding of projectiles, too, is now exciting much attention abroad, and there have been developments in vearious directions affecting almost every branch of metal industry. One company has now more than one hundred plants in operation, saving much money, and with greatly superior results over the old forged methods. The machine now in use takes a range from the smallest wire to sections twenty-five square inches, the former requiring delicate automatic apparatus, and the latter machines weighing over thirty tons. The variety of uses to which electric welding has been put covers almost the entire range of metal working. Among the articles made by the process are axles and tires for carriage works, carriage irons, of which one firm in the first three months of 1894 welded 270,000 fifth wheels, pipe for refrigerating and other purposes, tires for bicycles and other small vehicles, agricultural implements, wire cable, printers' chases, heavy wagon axles and tires, wire hoops for wooden packages, reamers, twist drills, and heavy railway forgings.

ORDER OF THE GARTER.

Its Origin Still Remains an Unsolved Mystery.

The origin of the order of the Golden Fleece is, like that of our own Garters, shrouded in mystery. Very few modern archaeologists attach any credence to the vulgar tradition, wholly unsupported by any authority, that at a court ball given by Edward III. a lady, supposed to be the Countess of Salisburr, dropped her garter, and the king taking it up and observing one of the courtiers to smile as though they thought he had not obtained this favor merely by accident, exclaimed in a loud voice, "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

There is another opinion which traces the origin of this order, which, according to the learned Selden, "exceeds in majesty, honor and fame all the chivalrous orders in the world," to Richarhd Coeur de Lion, having on the occasion of some warlike expedition during his wars in Palestine chosen a leathern thonged garter as the distinctinve mark of his partisans. Yet another theory ascribes the foundation of the order to the fact that Edward, at the battle of Crecy, used his garter as a signal for battle, which, proving successful, determined him to institute the order in memory of the event.

Both these opinions are to a certain extent tenable, and the first is materially fortified by the well known historic fact that when the Crusaders captured St. Jean d'Acre in a nocturnal assault the knights of the Christian army were ordered to wear a strap of white leather bound round the leg under the left knee in order to distinguish them from the infidels.—London Telegraph.

Many bodily ills result from habitual constipation, and a fine constitution may be weakened and ruined by simple neglect. There is no medicine for regulating the bowels and restoring a natural action to the digestive organs, equals Ayer's Pills.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Ltd.
TRADE MARK
CELEBRATED CUTLERY
JAS. HUTTON & CO. MONTREAL & TORONTO
AGENTS FOR CANADA

A JAPANESE DEMON.

This One Was a Fraud and the Swindler Was Punished.

A most ingenious swindler recently met with punishment at the hands of the Kumamoto police authorities, after having for more than three months imposed on the credulity of the people. He exhibited what he was pleased to call "the skeleton of the demon," and in connection with this has been convicted of a most daring duplicity and sent up for a long term to a place where flesh-and-blood demons are of not infrequent occurrence. This Japanese is one Micugami Kotaro, a native of a village in Bingo, his real profession being that of a paper-hanger thyough. Being dissatisfied with the profits derived from honest trade, he conceived the idea of manufacturing the skeleton of a demon of the good old-fashioned Shutendoji type, believing that he could make a fortune by exhibiting it. In manufacturing the huge skull he used the cranial bones of horses and oxen. These he joined together most deftly by covering them on the inner side with skin taken from the stomach of an ox. Horse teeth inserted the wrong way were placed in the demon's mouth, giving the skull a most ferocious expression. Two horns remained to be soldered on, in strict accordance with the received traditions of demons in Japan, and here again the horns of an ox were put into requisition. In order to make the horns look old and well worn he first boiled them in nitric acid and then polished them with tokusa, the equisetum or "scouring rush," a plant containing much silica. The spine, ribs and sundry other bones were made out of those of horses and oxen. To disguise their original color and give them the ancient appearance he besmeared them with a mixture of lime and powdered gallnut, and so particular was he that he even caused a little hair to grow on the skull by covering it with a strip of cat's skin. After completing his exhibit the next thought was to obtain a document guaranteeing its genuineness. To this effect he composed a written paper, taking great care to give it, with the aid of sundry chemicals, the requisite frayed and aged look, after which, by touching it with honey here and there, he caused it to be gnawed by worms, keeping it for this purpose for several days in a box wherein he had previously placed some bookworms. These thorough preparations being complete, he set out on a swindling tour in February of this year, and earned a substantial sum by exhibiting his handiwork. But fate was lying in wait for him at Kumamoto. The fraud was detected and the swindling three—the skeleton, the document and the man—were imprisoned. Yet it was by no means easy to unmask the fellow. Letters were forwarded to the district office in Bingo, where he was registered, and the answer elicited the fact that he was travelling under an alias. Another letter was then dispatched to the local authorities of a certain district in the Island of Oki, here the showman declared he had unearthed the great find. The reply was in this instance fatal to dishonesty, the whole story being declared an arrant untruth. Confronted with these incontrovertible proofs, the man finally made a clean breast of it, giving a minute description of the manner in which he had made the skeleton.—Japan Mail.

HOUSEBOATS ON THE THAMES.

They Are Increasing in Numbers and in Convenience.

To the foreign or casual visitor to the Thames, perhaps the greatest revelation is that of houseboat life, founded on the fleeting glances obtained through the hurried launch journey, which is as much a part of a tourist's programme as a visit to the Tower, the British Museum, or any other resort unknown to the ordinary Londoner. The original idea of the use of a houseboat, that of "roughing it," has long since departed, save in the case of a few wretched craft. Those not thoroughly acquainted with the mysteries of existence on the river have probably little conception of the number of houseboats on the Thames, the accommodation afforded, and the many arrangements made for the provision of every comfort for their occupants. With regard to numbers, on turing to authentic conservancy documents, we find that the last list of registered houseboats and tenders contains 153 names of ordinary craft, besides 43 stationary vessels. There is a class comprising boats used more or less for business or club purposes, such as college barges, craft for the convenienec of boat builders or for swimming and rowing clubs. These are all subject to a considerably smaller fee than is charged for the simple pleasure boat.

In size houseboats vary greatly, and many owners with fairly good accommodation add to it by the provision of a tender. Of this class are the Lil, which, with her accompanying tender (usually, but not always, devoted to the kitchen and servants' rooms), totals 119 feet 6 inches; the Merrivale, with 116 feet 6 inches; the Summerholme, 109 feet 5 inches; Grantully Castle, 97 feet; Undine, 95 feet three inches, and Caprice, 90 feet. Of boats which dispense with the tender, but are notable for size, may be mentioned the Water Lily, 90 feet 3 inches; Kismet and St. Helena, 90 feet each; Red Rover, 85 feet; Corinthian, 84 feet 6 inches; Notre Dame, 81 feet; Princess of Wales, 80 feet 5 inches; while boats between sixty and eighty feet are common. Fifty feet is perhaps the most convenient length for a houseboat, and a well planned craft of this size has excellent accommodation, with five or six bedrooms, large saloon and kitchen. The saloon, too, if often fitted for conversion into a sleeping apartments in case of the emergencies which often arise during regatta times, when owners of houseboats can always rely on a lengthy visitors' list. Many frequenters of the river think, with reason, that the length of a houseboat should not exceed fifty feet. The present tendency is decidedly toward a craft of an inconveniently large size, due principally to the spirit of rivalry which possesses owners now that the original type of houseboat has retired in favor of the floating residence, with its luxurious furniture. The accommodation on one of the large tender boats, such as the Summerholme or Merrivale, would be much as follows: Saloon, 20 feet to 25 feet long, by 16 feet or 17 feet; two large and four small bedrooms, with perhaps bathroom and pantry; with kitchen and rooms for three or four servants on the tender.

Other boats are constructed with fewer bedrooms but more saloon accommodation; the Lil has a large saloon and two dining-rooms. Some boats, although not of great length and without tender, make up for the area in having great width. The Rouge et Noir, which is certainly in the front rank, if not the best all round boat on the river, is only 50 feet long, but 25 feet beam renders her very roomy, giving a fine saloon and five large bedrooms.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Dandruff is an exudation from the pores of the scalp that spreads and dries, forming scurf and causing the hair to fall out. Hall's Hair Renewer cures it.

Canada

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to the absence of so many upon holidays and the dullness of trade during the hot summer months, the publishers of the Art Portfolio of Canada (which has been announced for some weeks back in these columns) have decided upon suspending publication until September 15th next.

Parts one to eight can be had upon application.

Number nine will appear September 15th and one part each week thereafter until series is completed.

Canada is a perfect gem and should have a place in every Canadian household.

Use the Victoria Times Want Columns. Moderate Cost, Amazing Results.

Live Men Always Advertise.

NO. 235.

A BY-LAW

To Authorise a Certain Expenditure.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. In addition to the amounts mentioned in By-law 221, entitled the "Municipal Revenue By-law, 1894," it shall be lawful for the treasurer to pay, from time to time, the amounts which become necessary for the service mentioned in the statements lettered A and C in the Schedule hereto annexed.

2. It shall be lawful for the treasurer to pay such sums of money as may be authorised from time to time by resolution of the Council of the Corporation, as are set forth in requisitions which have been properly recommended and approved, and for which warrants have been authorised by the Council to be issued for the services mentioned in the statements lettered D, E and G, and votes 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 32, 41 and 59, respectively, hereto annexed: Provided that before making the payment the auditor has marked his initials against the total amount of the voucher to certify to its correctness, and that the Council have authorized the payment, and that the sums paid and authorised are not in each case in the aggregate in excess of the sum named in the above votes and statements.

3. This By-law may be cited as the "Municipal Expenditure By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 30th day of July, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council, this 6th day of August, 1894.

(L.S.) JNO. TEAGUE, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

I.—CITY DEBT.

No. of Vote.	Statement "A."		Total.
1	INTEREST.		
	6 months' interest on Electric Light By-law, 1894, payable 1st November, $55,000, 4½ per cent		$1,237 50
2	SINKING FUNDS.		
	Semi-annual payment, Electric Lighting By-law, 1894	$180 00	
	Quarterly Payments—		
	Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital Aid By-law, 1894	57 00	
	Exhibition Loan By-law, 1894	41 00	
	Newcastle Loan By-law, 1894	164 00	
			442 00
			$1,679 50

III.—CIVIC SALARIES.

No. of Vote.	Statement "C."	Total.
17	STREET LIGHTING.	
	Lamp Cleaner 2 months @ $60	$120 00

IV.—CITY INSTITUTIONS (Maintenance).

No. of Vote.	Statement "D."		Total.
19	CEMETERY.		
	For all purposes		$ 100 00
21	PARK.		
	For all purposes		150 00
23	FIRE DEPARTMENT.		
	Repairs	$3 00 00	
	Furniture and Bedding	50 00	
			[illegible]
25	STREET LIGHTING.		
	For all purposes		1,000 00
26	HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM.		
	Provisions	$300 00	
	Fuel	150 00	
	Sundries	150 00	
			600 00
			$2,400 00

V.—BUILDINGS AND SURVEYS.

No. of Vote.	Statement "E."	Total.
32	FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
	Buildings	600 00

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Vote.	Statement "G."	Total.
41	Stationery	$ 400 00
59	Miscellaneous, not detailed	1,000 00
	Total	$1,400 00

NO. 234.

A BY-LAW

To Amend the Revenue By-law, 1893.

Be it enacted by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. Section 7 of the Revenue By-Law, 1893, is hereby repealed and the following section is hereby substituted therefor and shall form part of the said by-law.

7. The procedure for enforcing sections 2 and 3 of this by-law and the schedule referred to therein shall be those prescribed by the Municipal Act, 1892. In all other cases every person who is guilty of an infraction of any of the provisions of this by-law shall, upon conviction thereof in a summary manner before the police magistrate or any two justices of the peace having jurisdiction in the said city, be liable for every such offence, and shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs, and if such penalty and costs be not paid either immediately or within such period as such police magistrate or justices may appoint, the same may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and in default of sufficient distress the offender may be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding three calendar months unless such costs and penalty be sooner paid."

This by-law may be cited as the "Revenue By-Law Amendment By-Law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 24th day of July, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council this 30th day of July, 1894.

(L.S.) JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 30th day of July, A.D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard on that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

VICTORIA DAILY TIMES, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1894. 5

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS,
Late of London, Eng. General family and obstetric practice, with special attention to diseases of children and diseases of the chest and stomach. Over twenty-five years' professional experience. Many years a member of the British Homoeopathic Society, British Gynoecological Society and Pathological Society of London. Dr. Williams may be consulted at all hours at his office and residence 94, Pandora, near Quadra street, city. Telephone 153. jul2-tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins, Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O. Box 422.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Margrath Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 5785, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Forester's Hall, Government street. Visiting brethren invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, cor. Douglas and Fort streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
C. DUBOIS MASON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fort street. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
R. A. BROWN, Sec.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH.
Chapter, No. 179, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the 1st Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited.
R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E.

ST. ANDREWS AND CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street on the first Friday of every month. All bretthren are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Sec.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128.

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. HUMBER,
Graduate Philadelphia Dental College,
Has opened Dental Parlors at 93 1-2 Douglas street, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised and for which he is the sole licensee for B. C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK.
(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.
The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.
First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.
Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply
PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.
fe13 a,m,t&w 1y]

Autumn term begins MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1894.

Gold and Silver Extraction.
The Cassel Gold Extracting Co., Ld., of Glasgow, (the MacArthur Forrest Cyanide Process),
is prepared to negotiate with mine owners and others for the extraction of the above metals from the most refractory ores and to treat and report on samples up to one ton in weight sent to its EXPERIMENTAL WORKS, VANCOUVER.
All communications to be addressed to W. Pellew Harvey, F.C.S., Assay and Mining Office, Vancouver B.C.
All kinds of assay, analytical and mining work undertaken. je21

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Nickle Alarm Clocks $1.10.

Accurately Adjusted.
F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
The Only Opticians. 37 Fort Street

AMUSEMENTS.

GARDEN FETE...
In Aid of St. James' Church.
The ladies of St. James' church will hold a Garden Fete at the residence of Mrs. W. J. Goepel, Simcoe street, on Tuesday, August 21st, from 3 to 7 o'clock p. m. Music and varied outdoor amusements. Admission 10 cents, or free to any person bringing a saleable article which will be auctioned on the grounds.

VICTORIA THEATRE
Friday Evening, Aug. 24.
OPERETTA.
"Cupid Among the Flowers."
Under the distinguished patronage of His Honor Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney.
ADMISSION, 50 Cts.; CHILDREN, 25 Cts.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Maid to take charge of child. Apply between hours of 10 a.m. and 12, noon, to Mrs. W. A. Ward, Pemberton Road. aug13

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Shetland Pony, Cart and Harness; remarkably handsome animal, very fast traveller, yet perfectly quiet and safe for children to ride or drive; price, $200 or what offers in useful exchange. Inquire of W. McKeon, jr., Oriental Hotel. aug18-6t

FOR SALE—Millinery and dressmaking business. Address 129 Douglas street. a17-8t

FOR SALE—The formulas for well known proprietory medicines, favorably known in the north-west of the United States and in the east, the rights to manufacture and sell in British America; none but responsible parties need answer. Address H. F. Smith, 739 B.B. Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A. a17-1m

FOR SALE—Caligraph typewriter No. 3 in excellent condition; a bargain for cash. Address "Caligraph," Times office. a14-tf

FOR SALE—Two story house, 5 rooms, on Frances ave., where Douglas street car passes. Price reduced from $1,800 to $850. Payable $10 cash and $10 per month. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. aug10

FOR SALE—A good farm at South Saanich; 97 acres, of which 92 acres is good land; 11 acres under cultivation; 1-4 acre in strawberries; fine orchard of 160 trees; a good 7-roomed modern house, stable chicken house and barn. Price reduced to $3,150. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. aug10

FOR SALE—Several Thoroughbred English Pug Pups; also two thoroughbred Irish Setter Pups. Apply to W. McKeon, Oriental hotel. aug8-tf

FOR SALE—Several horses. Apply at 127 Douglas street. jly26-tf

TO LET.

TO RENT—Two furnished bedrooms in private family; good locality; cars pass the door; breakfast if required. Address "C. M.," this office. a17-3t

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—With or without board; large front room with fireplace; desirable location. Apply No. 6 Douglas street.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET and housekeeping accommodation for a married couple. 63 Superior street. aug14-tf

WANTED—A house to rent at $15; must be situated near centre of city, or near car line. Send particulars to "Thomas," Times office. jly24

FURNISHED ROOMS to let by the day or week at London Block, corner Johnson and Broad streets. Mrs. M. Walker.

TO LET OR LEASE—The American Hotel, 20 room and saloon license, bar and bar fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue or Burnes House.

MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES INVESTIGATE De Lamonten Cutting School. Perfect system with or without seams easily learned. Lessons Free. Agents wanted. Room 73 Five Sisters Block. aug18-1mo

WANTED—Tenant or buyer for 8-roomed residence on Craigflower road, well built, large rooms, good garden, stables, etc.; boat landing on Gorge; no reasonable offer refused. Water front lot, nearly 1-2 acre, beautiful position, 65 feet fronting on Gorge. 2 lots on Craigflower road will be sold very cheap. Apply W. S. Smith, Sunnyside avenue, Craigflower road, Victoria West. a14-2w

A GOLD MINE in this adv. for you. Send at once. Your name neatly printed on 12 lovely cards (hidden name), 1 package comic acquaintance cards, dictionary of dreams, songs, recipes and sheet of scraps for 15 cents. Salem Card Co., Yarmouth, N. S. j28-1m

The Daily Times.

THAT EMPTY TREASURY.

The News-Advertiser on Sunday made some pointed references to provincial finances, of which Premier Davie will probably take notice. One portion of its article reads as follows: "We say that the salaries of some officials, whose appointments were authorized by the estimates for the current fiscal year, were not paid for the first month (July) when they were due. We say that other officials—whose services the government claimed in the estimates laid before the house, were to be dispensed with after the close of the last fiscal year—were retained without authority from the legislature. The only explanations for this latter circumstance are these: either the government struck off these positions in order to reduce the amount of the expenditure and so show a nominal surplus to the house and the taxpayers, when it was well aware that their services could not be dispensed with; or it did not venture to discharge these officials until after the election. In either case the government stands in a bad light before the country. But to return to our criticism of Mr. Davie's explanation. We further state that some of the appropriations to municipalities for expenditures on roads were not paid when due, thereby causing much embarrassment to the municipal officials and injury and unnecessary loss to the people through it not being possible to proceed with the work at the most favorable season. We have now furnished the premier with specific details in support of the allegations made by the Times, and he will agree with us that we have rendered the administration a service in giving him the opportunity to be equally as explicit in the further communication, which, in justice to our Victoria contemporary, and in response to the demand for further explanation which will assuredly be raised by the taxpayers, he will doubtless feel called upon to make to the Times without any unnecessary delay." It will be observed that this not only backs up the statements of the Times but adds another piece of evidence as to the distressed state into which the government's extravagance and incompetence have brought the treasury. Homilies on "patriotism" from the organs may be very refreshing and interesting to the organs' readers, but they will not do much towards lifting the province out of the hole into which Davieism has plunged it. Essays on "how to raise money" might be more beneficial.

THEIR ONLY WAY OUT.

The British government's legislation programme has been pretty badly interfered with, and there certainly is not time within the possible life of the present parliament to do much for its repair. The miners' eight hour bill was not a government measure, but it had the countenance of the ministers, who agreed with the labor group to afford it all possible facilities for passing. In spite of the labor representatives and the government a local option clause was tacked on, and the withdrawal of the measure followed. The evicted tenants bill, which had a prominent place on the government programme, was thrown out by the house of lords. Previous to that time the Welsh disestablishment bill, the new registration of voters bill and the liquor local option bill had been dropped for the session. The only important piece of legislation, therefore, which the government has achieved this session is the radical budget, which the lords would have liked to mangle even in violation of the well established rule that they must not amend supply bills. Their courage did not carry them to this very dangerous point. The only measure of great importance carried through last session was the parish councils bill, another piece of radical legislation which the lords did not dare to veto, though it was obnoxious to them. They did, however, venture to introduce an amendment in the employers' liability bill which practically nullified it and led to its withdrawal by the government. As the most prominent of the government measures, the home rule bill, had been slaughtered at an earlier period, the approaching close of the present session finds but a small proportion of the Newcastle programme carried into effect. It is true that the parish councils bill and the radical budget are of great importance and likely to commend themselves most heartily to the masses, but the small amount of radical legislation accomplished out of the whole amount desired must cause serious disappointment in the Liberal ranks. A London correspondent remarks that if the people could be brought to appreciate the government's administrative as distinct from its legislative record they would in some measure forget the latter's defects, for substantial administrative reforms have been effected in all the departments in favor of the working classes. The danger is, though, that the people will not thus distinguish, and that the scantiness of the legislation will therefore do the government harm. It would seem that under such circumstances the Liberals would be wise to make the removal of the check on legislation their first object. The house of lords is the stumbling-block, and it will hamper and obstruct the cause of Liberalism as long as it exists. A majority of the house of commons is a rather impotent weapon while there is an overwhelming majority in the "upper house" ready to veto its decrees. A crusade against the lords is apparently the only effective means of ending the Liberal difficulty.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The World asks us: "Will the Times then deny that advantage was taken of the government's generosity and its good intentions thwarted by those whose conditions were not deserving of public assistance or even sympathy?" We hasten to say that we have not denied and will not deny; but at the same time we respectfully point out that Minister Baker has denied the statements made and repeated by the World. The organ had not seen the minister's denial, however, when the repetition occurred, or doubtless it would have been more humble. With the minister describing the organ's statements as "contrary to the fact" and the organ repeating the statements as true the outsider may be excused for feeling doubtful.

It is hard to understand why there should be any trouble over the identification of tuberculosis when it appears among cattle, for there is now no doubt as to the effectiveness of the substance known as tuberculin in testing the disease. The lymph invented by Dr. Koch never fails to make known the presence of tuberculosis, though it is no longer looked upon as a cure. It should be easily possible to procure a supply of tuberculin from Ottawa, with instructions for its use, and thus a way of settling doubts would be procured. The lymph has been used as a detective with complete success in Manitoba and on the Ontario and Dominion experimental farms.

ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Two Letters That Were Sent to Enlighten Outsiders.

In a recent number of Reynolds' Newspaper, London, the following letter appeared:

"Dear Reynolds,—I believe that there are only two in this city fortunate enough to have friends in London who send us your wonderful, outspoken paper. I think it will be interesting to your readers to know what your government's treatment of her loyal Canadians amounts to. We white Canadian workingmen are starving here. We are glad to work for $1 (4s.) per day of twelve hours. What can we expect from our private employers of labor, who all prefer Chinamen to white men to do their work, when the imperial government have stated in peremptory terms that they will continue to employ Chinese labor at the Esquimalt fortification works? It is time for Canada to cut the painter from 'Victoria Dei Gratia,' join America, or form a republic of her own, when England takes the bread from our mouths and gives it to Chinamen. I would warn any one from coming here, except he dresses and speaks Chinese.—Yours, JOS. HAMM.

Vancouver, B. C.

A resident of Victoria, who signed himself "A Workingman," wrote as follows to the St. John, N. B., Telegraph:

"Sir,—It was as if one of the foundations of Liberalism had been knocked from under me when I read the editorial which appeared in the Weekly Telegraph of June 27th ult. anent the Chinese question. If the remainder of the Dominion had a proportionate Chinese population in comparison to British Columbia, it would mean that more than half the present inhabitants would have to emigrate, as their living would be wrested from them by the Chinese. Picture to yourself New Brunswick with a population of 80,000 Chinese, who would be employed as saw mill hands, section men on the railroads, as laborers around all manufactories, in salmon canneries, lime burners, plasterers' help, farm help, gardeners, restaurants, etc.; in fact, monopolizing more than two-thirds of the labor performed in the province. Besides this, they would also enter into competition with the farmers, as they would in all probability supply the demand in market gardening, besides engaging in general farming, underselling the white man every time. I rather think that the dust would accumulate all over Unger's laundry. You have been lamenting during the past few years about the exodus to the United States; but the past exodus would be nothing in comparison with the future one, if N. B. received within the next few years a Chinese population in proportion to British Columbia. There is another side to be considered. How would the merchants fare in the changed conditions, as the Chinese only trade among themselves? Besides, 80,000 Chinese probably numbers man for man the present adult male population of New Brunswick. Do you think New Brunswick, under the circumstances portrayed above, would be the most un-British and undesirable place to live in under the British flag? Further, does it not seem terribly unjust that the Canadian should be crowded to the wall in his own land by Chinese slave labor? Just think of it, that if New Brunswick had its quota of Chinese in comparison to British Columbia, that the whole lot would not make up half a dozen subscriptions to the newspapers, and would also play havoc in the advertising columns. Look at the situation in this light and the benefits to be derived from Chinese immigration are not quite so apparent as the Presbyterian Assembly would have us believe. It will probably surprise people in Eastern Canada to know that no man with political aspirations to a seat in the local house or in the house of commons would dare openly espouse the cause of the Chinese from the platform in British Columbia. This may seem overdrawn, but it is a plain statement as I can make of the situation in British Columbia, so far as the Chinese and labor are concerned. I expect that there is not much need to say that the Chinese will work at half the wages or less paid a white man. I only hope that the day is not far distant when Canada shall close her gates completely to Chinamen. Then would come a new dawning of prosperity, owing to an influx of proper immigration, giving an impetus to trade such as would cause the merchants and tradesmen of British Columbia to pause and wonder how it was that they so patiently stood the curse of Mongolianism so long.

AN OLD-TIMER'S GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor:—Would you kindly permit me through the medium of your columns to make known to the outside world how some of the people in the outlying districts of British Columbia, Kettle River included, are discriminated against by the petty officials and understrappers of the present administration, simply because they dared to take a stand in the recent political contest. I claim what is my birth-right, the right of every citizen to exercise his franchise, judge the political situation, express his views and vote according to his convictions. I am an old-time resident of the province, having arrived here in 1858, have seen her in the golden days of the early sixties in Cariboo; had an eye on her prosperity, and her interests at heart from her infancy down to the present moment. It grieves me, therefore, to think that in a country where universal suffrage has always held sway, and every man is supposed to be on equal footing, that for the above-mentioned reasons I should be dishonorably discharged from the government wagon road now under contruction between Boundary creek and Grand Prairie. Hoping that I have not taken up too much valuable space, and thanking you a thousand times for your kindness, I remain as ever yours, very respectfully,

JAMES MORRISEY,
Grand Prairie, Kettle River, B. C.

A COMET'S TAIL.

A Subject On Which Few People Are Informed.

It has frequently been noticed that the light of a small star has not been sensibly dimmed when the tail of a large comet sweeps between the earth and the stars; therefore to compare the matter of comets' tails with a white mist or a silver fog is too gross a comparison. A few hundred yards of the thinnest fog or mist cuts down materially the light of objects seen through it, but the light of a star in passing through the tail of a large comet must have passed through hundreds of thousands of miles of the nebulous matter. On the clearest summer day the brightness of objects at ten miles' distance on the horizon is reduced to less than one-half by the absorption of the intervening atmosphere. The tail of a comet consequently must be far more transparent than the earth's atmosphere. Indeed, a mass of gas as bulky as the tail of a large comet would—even if it were a thousand times more transparent than air—act as an opaque screen in space, cutting off the light of stars; and if such a cometary tail were to come between the earth and the solar disc, it would eclipse even the light of the sun.

The light delivered from the tail of a comet is generally found to give a bright-line spectrum in the neighborhood of the nucleus, and to be more or less polarized at a greater distance from the nucleus. The bright lines seem to indicate the presence of incandescent gas, and have frequently been taken as evidence of high temperature in the neighborhood of the nucleus, but the spectrum of the aurora which glows in the cool upper starts of our atmosphere is also characterized by narrow gaseous lines, and many comets begin to glow and throw out tails in regions of the polar system where they can derive but little heat from the warming effect of the sun's rays. The light from the remoter parts of the tail is more or less completely polarized, according to the position of the comet with respect to the sun and earth, in a manner which indicates that the matter of a comet's tail disperses the sun's light as fine dust would. It seems, therefore, probable that the remoter parts of a comet's tail consist of very minute particles whose average diameter is small compared with the wave-lengths of light, and that the material of which it is composed has been precipitated from the gaseous matter driven off from the nucleus.—London Knowledge.

THE SUN'S MARVELS.

They Are Explained by M. Camille Flammarion.

M. Camille Flammarion has an attractive method of communicating scientific facts, and in an article in a recent issue of Science Siftings he gives a characteristic description of the marvels of the sun. The celestial body, he tells us, weighs 324,000 times the weight of our globe and is 1,283,000 times the size of our earth. To form an idea of the superiority of the greatness of the sun over the earth we can represent the sun by a sphere of twenty-two metres (larger than the Pantheon of Paris) and place beside it, to represent the earth, a toy balloon twenty centimetres in diameter.

The real dimensions of the sun are concluded from its apparent dimensions combined with its distance. Six different methods of measurement prove that if the entire earth was transported to the same distance as the sun it would be seen at an angle of 17.64 degrees. That is to say at a distance of 11,603 times the diameter of our globe, or, in other words, 149,000,000 kilometres.

The only way of appreciating such a distance is to measure it by the time a train would take to traverse it. Suppose for instance an express train going at 60 kilometres an hour set out to reach the sun. The duration of the journey would be 140,000,000 minutes, or 2,483,333 hours, or 103,472 days, or 283 years. If set off at once such a train would reach the sun in the year 2177. But an express train travels at a relatively slow rate of speed.

Sensation—which is rapid—almost instantaneous—travels at the rate of 28 metres per second. If a child asked for the sun, as they sometimes do for the moon, and his nurse gave it to him, and he had arms long enough to reach the sun, so that it burnt his fingers, he would never feel that burn. The child would become an old man and die long before the sensation of burning could pass from the tips of his fingers to his brain, for the time requisite for the transmission of this sensation would not be less than 162 years. Perhaps

Miscellany.

A substance that has been introduced to take the place of vaseline has been found by analysis to be a solution of 15 parts of margarone and five parts of stearone in one hundred parts of purified and deodorized mineral oil. The fatty product called vaseline is white, odorless, neutral and not affected by acids and chemical agents. It is less transparent than vaseline. Stearone is prepared by distilling stearin with lime; margarone is obtained in a similar way from beef suet.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!
It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.
Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for B.C.

To the Electors: See Our Special Line of WALL PAPERS, then vote J. W. MELLOR, Fort Street, Above Douglas.

BRIEF LOCALS

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in Condensed Form.

—Oil stoves at McLennan & McFeely's. *

—Special meeting of the city council to-night at 8.

—Fine fishing rods and tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

—Carter House billiard and pool parlors, Duck Building, Broad street. tf.

—The executive of the Victoria Lacrosse club will meet to-morrow night.

—The B. C. Natural History Socity will meet this evening at the provincial library.

—There was a very fine mirage to be seen on the other side of the Straits last evening.

—The City of Glasgow commenced loading salmon at the outer wharf this morning.

—William Brown, of the C. P. R., who has been very ill at Vancouver for a few weeks past, is convalescing and in a few days will be about.

—High in style but low in price—this tells you about our big stock of the latest things in china, glassware and bric-a-brac. Weiler Bros. *

—Rev. W. E. Copeland, of Tacoma, lectured in the Sir William Wallace Society's hall last evening under the auspices of the Theosophical Society.

—There was quite an extensive forest fire burning on the north end of San Juan Island yesterday. It did not appear to be in the vicinity of the farming districts.

—The will of Practice E. Conomy requests you to try the "Gem" blend of tea. It surprises and pleases everybody. Only 50 cents per pound. Victoria Tea House, opp. P. O. *

—Great Northern railway special excursion rates in favor of Knights of Phythias conclave at Washington, D. C. Round trip fare to Washington, D. C., good for 60 days, from August 20, 21 and 22, $72.75.

—Donations of children's cast off clothing will be very thankfully received by the matron of the P. O. Home. Any one desiring to donate clothing will be called on if the address is sent by postal card.

—H. M. S. Royal Arthur returned from Vancouver at two o'clock this morning and landed two patients suffering from measles at the naval hospital. She left again to-day for Comox for a cruise and target practice.

—The Seattle Post-Intelligencer of Seattle has the following: Last Monday Henry Cooley, of Victoria, and Mary Hoskins, of Houghton, Mich., were married by Justice Humphrey at his office in the Seattle National Bank building.

—In going out of the harbor on her way to Vancouver yesterday morning the steamer Charmer brushed against a projection from the dredger which lay in the middle of the harbor. The boat was only marked, no damage at all being done.

—The ladies of St. James' church will hold a garden fete to-morrow, 21st, in the grounds of Mrs. W. J. Goepel, Simcoe street. Music, archery, fortune telling and several other novelties will be provided. A very enjoyable time may be anticipated.

—There will be a meeting at Bishopsclose when the aid of the work of the Church of England Chinese mission will be discussed. Rev. H. H. Gowen of New Westminster, will deliver and address. The work needs financial support, and the bishop will thankfully acknowledge any donation.

—At last evening's meeting of the Y. M. C. A., J. A. Dummett, travelling secretary of the association, delivered an address, dealing particularly with the convention to be held at Seattle on Aug. 30th and 31st and September 1st and 2nd. The Northwestern Steamship company has granted a rate of $2 and return from Victoria to Seattle during the convention.

—There is a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed at the manner in which the K. of P. excursion to Seattle was managed. It was generally understood that the boat would leave Seattle at 8:30, but instead she left at 7 o'clock. Notices were posted up on the boat shortly before she arrived at Seattle, notifying the passengers of the change, but some did not see these notices. As a consequence about thirty of the excursionists were left in Seattle, coming home on the Kingston yesterday. The members of the K. of P. disclaim all responsibility for the change of time.

—The matter of disease among stock, particularly tuberculosis among cattle, discussed at the recent convention of farmers at Agassiz is attracting considerable attention with owners and breeders of stock throughout the province. The destruction of a single head of stock is of the great concern to the rank and file of the British Columbia farmers, for they cannot stand the loss. The study of diseases of animals here is in its infancy, and in many cases there is the gravest doubt as to just what the affection is, and it is on that line that most farmers object. They believe the government should conduct the fullest and most searching investigation possible, employing the most competent specialists, and that in cases where there is any doubt a quarantine should be established and the progress of a disease watched to a stage where there is no longer doubt. There were a number of men at the convention who expressed themselves as very much in doubt as to the genuineness of the tuberculosis said to exist in certain bands of cattle in the province, and others quoted cases where stock had been destroyed where they gravely doubted the existence of a serious contagious disease. There were some delegates present ready to demand a governmental compensation, but nearly all will be satisfied with a scheme for full investigation which will clearly demonstrate the existence of disease with the quarantine system added where needed.

—The sealskins were discharged from the Dora Sieward this afternoon.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

—The costumes for the operetta, "Cupid Among the Flowers," have been completed.

—Our assortment of household furnishings cover the whole field as a bridge spans a river. Weiler Bros. *

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra calf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—Thomas Kirkham, M. S. C. I., president of the Cuncorn Chemical Works, Cheshire, Eng., is on his way to British Columbia to report on iron ores for English chemical companies.

—Great Northern railway—Special excursion rates in favor of Grand Army Republic encampment at Pittsburg, Pa. Round trip fare, good for 60 days from September 2, 3 and 4, $55.

—John McGinnis, summoned under the hired vehicle by-law for failing to display lights, was before Magistrate McRae this morning. He was convicted and a fine of $2.50 inflicted. The fine was paid.

—H. Aitchison, a vagrant, who was out on bail, failed to answer when his name was called in the police court this morning and bail was ordered forfeited. It is believed that he has left the city, and nothing more will be done in his case by the police.

—There were two drunks before Police Magistrate Macrae this morning. John Kelly claimed that he was sick and took the liquor to help him, and as he had not been up for some time he was let go. Tommy, a west coast Indian, was convicted and fined $6.

—The ladies of the First Presbyterian church intend holding a garden party at the residence of Mrs. William Dalby, Camosan street, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, beginning at three o'clock. Music, games and refreshments will be provided, and an enjoyable time may be expected.

—The case of William Jackson was down for hearing again to-day, but as A. L. Belyea, solicitor for the defendant, was out of the city Magistrate Macrae remanded the case until Wednesday. It is believed that it can be taken up the first thing Wednesday morning and entirely completed during the day.

—The council meeting called for Saturday night failed to materialize, not a sufficient number of aldermen appearing to make a quorum. The regular weekly meeting of the council will be held this evening. There are several motions on the board to be disposed of, and with other business a lengthy session is looked for.

—The fire department was called out on Saturday for a grass fire on Oak Bay avenue near the Mount Baker hotel. Between five and six acres of grass was burned, but no harm was done to anything else. These fires are of such frequent occurrence that it is feared that some day the results will be more serious.

—There were three thistle cases heard in the police court this morning, while a fourth one was remanded until to-morrow. In each of the cases heard a conviction was secured and the court imposed a fine of $5. The police are keeping a sharp lookout for offenders in this line, and there will very likely be more summonses issued during the present week.

—The Nickel Plate Saloon, on Government street, has been re-opened, the new proprietor being John R. Radke, formerly of the London. The Nickel Plate has been remodelled and thoroughly renovated, and is now one of the coziest bar rooms in the city. Mr. Radke can be relied upon to keep nothing but the best wines, liquors and cigars. A well provided lunch counter is there for the use of patrons. *

—An investigation is to be held to-morrow afternoon at 2.15 into the cause of the fire that occurred early on Sunday morning in T. J. Burrows' tailoring establishment on Douglas street. When the fire department entered the store they found a lot of old rags saturated with oil and a bottle of oil wrapped in rags. The room was red hot, and the firemen succeeded in putting out the fire before any serious damage had been done. The stock was insured for $1000.

—Mr. E. Crow Baker, managing director of the telephone company, writes: I notice in your Saturday's issue an item to the effect that the telephone company have commenced to erect their poles in front of Hon. Amor De Cosmos' property on Government street. I might ask you to be good enough in your next issue to contradict such an assertion, which might have a tendency to militate against a company that has always paid proper respect to the "powers that be," and is not doing what you allege.

—C. H. Gibbons, F. E. Alley, Bert Tiedeman, E. A. Wolff and A. Carter, five of the local wheelmen, who attended the Vancouver meeting on Saturday, returned home last night on the Charmer, the first named being accompanied by his wife. Messrs. Alley and Tiedeman were virtually the only competitors. Wolff was out of condition, riding only to fill up. Alley captured two very pretty trophies, coming in first in the novice race and second in the obstacle race. He surprised the Vancouverites by winning the first named race as he pleased. Tiedeman won the mile handicap in faster time than the championship mile was run. It was a Deming day otherwise.

"CORONAS" $4 per doz. Former price $7, and a large CRAYON, $1.

"Coronas are the latest and most beautiful style of Photo, larger than Cabinets and finished on heavy embossed white enamel mounts. Skene Lowe, 63 Government street.

The prizes brought here should be exhibited, as they are very pretty.

—The steamer Coquitlam was towed to Vancouver yesterday.

—There are a large number of excursionists in the city waiting to go north on the steamer Queen, which sails to-morrow.

—The bark Newsboy arrived in Royal Roads yesterday from Honolulu. She loads lumber at Vancouver for Sydney, N. S. W. An Italian bark also came in.

—Very few passengers but a large amount of freight goes north by the Danube this evening. Among the passengers will be: M. McLaughlin, Rev. S. Cleaver, Mrs. Hall, Miss Hall and Miss Hart.

—The Northern Pacific liner Tacoma will sail for the Orient to-morrow. She has a full cargo of freight, having had all the freight she can carry booked for a month past, and will go to sea from Tacoma direct. Her cargo includes between thirty and forty carloads of cotton. The freight space outward on the next steamer of the line is nearly all engaged already.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Two Extra Monitors Appointed for the Ward Schools.

The board of school trustees met on Saturday evening and disposed of a lot of business of minor importance. The Laurier reception committee was granted the use of 700 chairs. It was decided to pay the money due Muirhead & Mains for desks into court. A committee was appointed to investigate a nuisance in the North ward school and a request from C. E. Redfern to be allowed to tender for supplying clocks was laid on the table. The following table shows the attendance at the various schools:

Room.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Tot
High School	..	37	30	29	44	..	..	..	140
Boys' Central	22	48	37	47	39	56	35	34	318
Girls' Central	47	40	42	47	43	53	30	40	342
North Ward	33	46	36	51	67	91	53	102	479
South Ward	28	38	35	44	61	30	40	90	366
Spring Ridge	28	31	43	41	..	..	..	..	143
Victoria West	27	33	35	40	45	..	..	..	180
Grand Total									1968

Miss McLean was appointed monitor for South park school and W. N. Winsby for the North ward. Assembly hall is to be temporarily fitted up, and a committee was appointed to see if the classes cannot be further equalized.

Trustees Marchant and Saunders were appointed a committee to make arrangements for Children's day at the fair.

CAPTAIN SMALLFIELD'S DEATH.

He Passed Away at Jubilee Hospital on Saturday Evening.

Captain W. B. Smallfield died at Jubilee Hospital at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening after an attack of typhoid fever of several weeks' duration. He had been unconscious for a few days prior to the end, and gradually declined in strength to death. His serious condition was fully appreciated by all who were watching the case, but still there was hope, and the news of his death was none the less painful. The captain was one of the best known men in the city, and one of the most popular. He was pleasant in his manner, and had a kind word and pleasant smile for everyone. Inded few men have passed away in this community for whom more general and genuine regret has been felt. He was especially popular among his fellow soldiers of the B. C. B. G. A. They have taken charge of the remains and will accord them a soldier's burial. The body was removed to the drill shed this afternoon, where, with silent sentries to watch and guard it, it will lie in state until to-morrow afternoon. The three companies will assemble at the armory at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow. The captain's late command, in charge of Lieut. Gregory, will act as a firing party, and all the companies will go to the cemetery. The pallbearers will be Captain Shears, Captain Flumerfelt, Lieut. Williams, Lieut. Sargison, Lieut. Monro and Lieut. Jameson.

Captain Smallfield was a native of London, Eng., and was 33 years of age. His people are at present residing in London. He was employed as head salesman by Turner, Beeton & Co., in whose employ he has been for eleven years. The firm with a number of others placed its flag at half-mast.

Doings at Harrison.

Harrison Hot Springs, Aug. 19.—Among the late arrivals are W. H. Redmond of Victoria, Col. Frank Pierce, U. S. Consul at Vancouver, Mrs. Merchon and child, Vancouver, Commodore Nutt of Seattle and Mr. Alexander of Vancouver, who will spend a few days at his cottage. Miss Cameron, of Huntingdon, P. Q., fell into the lake a few evenings ago while engaged in carving her name on a tree. She was easily rescued, and beyond a slight scalp wound was uninjured. About the only other item of interest was the appearance of E. V. Bodwell in a shimmering snow white tennis suit, which simply electrified the natives. Mr. Redmond has telegraphed for a duplicate of it, and Mr. McDonald is holding his own in a quiet line of white vests. The lawyer is the chamion tennis player, being largely aided, perhaps, by the correct thing in dress. There was a hop Friday evening and another Saturday evening.

The Hotel Victoria is now prepared to make exceedingly low rates for boarders with or without rooms. The table and service are acknowledged to be without equal in the city.

Labor Saved . . .

By using Findley's Soaps. Special attention is called to Findley's Borax Soap for washing flannel wear, they will not shrink or discolor, but be soft and white if washed by this soap.

. . . WORKS: Cor. Herald and Govt. Sts.

The British Columbia SUGAR REFINERY

...PRICE LIST...

Granulated, in Bbls., or 100 lb., Bags	4¾c. per lb
Yellow, according to quality,	3¾ to 4½c. "
Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,	5½c. "
Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.	6c. per lb.

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice.

The Company guarantee their Sugars to be absolutely pure.

Their Sugars are superior to any other in the market. Every dealer in Victoria knows this.

Consumers do not obtain more weight of inferior sugar for the dollar than they do of the British Columbia product; then why not have the best and at the same time support native industry.

When You Ask for B. C. Sugar See That You Get It.

NO CHINESE LABOR EMPLOYED.

COUPON. America Photographed. PART 19.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 19 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage. Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time. Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

A Clothes Wringer

Is something you do not buy every day, every week or every year; but when you do buy one you want a good one—one that embodies all the good points and one that will last a long time.

WE SELL BOTH THE "Acme" and "Peerless" Wringers—

These machines will attract your attention and create a favorable impression on account of their finish, which is the best. If you want a wringer you should see these machines. If they were not good we would not offer them for sale.

51 to 55 Fort Street. WEILER BROS.

Cash . . .

We import direct, do business under small expense and sell at rock bottom figures. . . . . Groceries, Agate Ware, Mason Preserve Jars, Oil Lamp Stoves, Etc. . . . . Cars of Hungarian Flour, Wheat and Midlings just arrived. . .

We Quote

Gillette's Hungarian Flour $2.50 per bbl
Vancouver Gran. Sugar $4.75 per cwt
Wheat.....$1.25 per cwt

Give us a call at 201 Douglas Street.

JOHNS BROS.

WELLINGTON COAL YARD.

RATTRAY & HALL

Sole Agents R. Dunsmuir & Sons' Wellington Coal.

Special Rates for Carload Lots.

OFFICES: 100 Government Street and 34 Store Street. Telephone No. 53.

Orders Must be Accompanied by Cash

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES
ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES

TROTTER'S TWO BRIDGES.

Sir Edwin Arnold's Interesting Story of a Dull Pupil.

Sir Edwin Arnold contributes an article entitled "The Two Bridges" to the School Bulletin and New York State Educational Journal. It reads like a romance and is well worth the attention of parents and teachers who have "stupid" children to train. Canadians will wonder, though, where the second bridge is to be found, for Sir Edwin has either purposely or through lack of knowledge mixed up the geography. The story is as follows:

"One afternoon there came to the gate of my garden in Egbaston the boy I considered the most stupid and hopeless in all my classes. He was tall and ungainly, though good looking; very shy and silent; docile and respectful enough, but always behindhand with some among his tasks, and consequently forever at the bottom of his form; the sort of lad no master troubles himself about. I must confess I had given up all idea of making anything out of him, at any rate as regarded certain important lessons—a helpless, dull, unwilling, profitless dunse—so I imagined, and so I had reluctantly come to treat him.

"With him came into my garden a pretty girl, a year younger, who explained that Trotter wanted badly to see me, but did not dare to venture alone; and so, being his friend and living with his mother, she had accompanied him. Possibly that made me more indulgent to the hulking, stupid, silent youth; for there were great, bright tears in the girl's blue eyes, and she held the big-nervous fellow by the edge of his coat, as if she feared he would run away from shame or fright. And then she softly related how good a boy he was to his mother, and how hard he worked to learn his school tasks, and how miserable he became at his repeated failures, and his perpetual ignominy at the bottom of the form, and how all important it was that he should pass a forthcoming examination on which his future bread and butter would depend, and she had accordingly persuaded him to come straight to me, and now desired very ardently to make me understand that Trotter was burning with desire to win my good opinions, and that she and his mother thought he could not be really stupid, because there were other lessons, outside geometry and what not, which he always did well, and he had, moreover, invented two or three remarkable improvements for a steel roller factory.

"So I made the poor lad speak for himself; and then he ruefully explained how he had never for one fleeting moment understood any atom of Euclid, nor why it was ever written or taught at all, with other special difficulties in his course—certain subjects being all the time, as I myself knew, easy enough to him. The truth was, he was no more stupid than the other average Brummagem boys. He was a proud, silent, well meaning lad, who had been vilely taught at the beginning; for teaching is a fine art, and very few really understand it.

"His humility and earnestness melted me, as well as the tears in the blue eyes of his little friend. I sent her home and made him stop to tea, and that afternoon we tore up Euclid by the roots; we divested ourselves of all the false terror inspired in young minds by that ancient name; we went behind the old Alexandrian geometer, and found him out in his plan, his purpose, his beginnings, his fallacies and his merits.

"I told Trotter not to be ashamed at any little personal difficulties, since King Ptolemy had boggled like himself at the foot of the 'asses' bridge,' and had asked Euclid one day, in Alexandria, if he could not make it a bit easier, to which the ancient mathematician replied that 'there is no royal road to learning.' But there is, Trotter,' I said, 'a very broad and good king's highway, by means of which nothing is difficult, nothing abstruse. It is just as easy to learn the binomial theorem, or Persian, or Sanskrit, or Euclid, or navigation, or chemistry, as it is to mow grass or shear a sheep. The secret is to be rightly taught, or to teach yourself rightly from the beginning, making sure of every step taken, and bearing in mind that most learning is very simple, and that most school books do their very best to render it obscure and senseless.'

"Well, with that we built up Euclid for ourselves. Trotter came to me privately day by day; and we attacked that fatal fifth proposition of the first book as Napoleon his enemies at the bridge at Arcola. We surveyed it, we made colored sections of it, so that he ended by knowing all its intricate triangles. We mapped out and marked its angles and lines, so that we came to be able to prove the theorems by colors or numbers just as well as by letters. We worked out deductions and corollaries from it, until, like a kind of geometrical Clapham Junction, or the big railway bridges one over the other at Birmingham, we had all sorts of supplementary propositions built over it and under it.

"And, as he grasped the raison d'etre of Euclid, his terrors changed to pleasure. The lad became the finest demonstrator in the class, always at top for geometry.

"Well, that was one bridge. As I was crossing Canada many and many a year afterward, in the new and wonderful region which extends between Vancouver and Winnipeg, we came upon a 'junction'—and right upon a very important ceremony: the opening up of a most remarkable bridge, built over a most impetuous and unrestrainable river, and connecting in a most momentous manner for commerce and intercourse the sister states of a great province. We had to stay over night at the station, and decided to be present at the inauguration of the new bridge.

"Having received a very polite invitation to attend I repaired to the superintending engineer of the district, in order to obtain some particulars of time and place.

"Inquiring at the door I was told that the superintending engineer was for the moment out, but his wife, whose name I did not catch, would see me. Looking around the walls of matchboard, in a casual manner I spied, to my astonishment, among pictures of various kinds, a photographic view of King Edward's school, Birmingham, and close beside it—the 5th proposition of the first book of Euclid, with the angles and triangles done in various colors, and underneath is written, 'my first bridge.' Near at hand was a truly superb picture of the new Canadian bridge, in all its glory of iron and timber; with the rushing, forest-born river immeasurably subsiding beneath and slage beneath its wide arches; while in the corner I read the words, very neatly inscribed, 'his second bridge.'

"Just then the door opened and there came in the nicest, brightest, most open-faced matron that can be imagined, leading a handsome boy of 10 or 12 years by the hand. In an instant, after all these years we had recognized each other. She was the very same girl with the blue eyes who had brought Trotter up to me in his deep woe about Euclid; and Trotter—none other than the melancholy Trotter—was the great and glad mechanical hero of the occasion, the triumphant engineer who had spanned the Red river with his world-admired bridge."

THE ICE CREAM HABIT.

Is not Easy to Cure on the Surfeit System.

"When I was a youngster," said Mr. Boanz, "I used to wonder how the confectioners could make any money. It always seemed to me that the clerks would eat so much candy that they would eat up all the profits. I remember reading or hearing later that this was not so; that when a new clerk came into the store the proprietor would say: 'Now, I hope you will eat all the candies you want; don't hesitate to help yourself at any time,' and that the result of this was that at the end of a week she was so sick and tired of candy that she hated the sight of it, and didn't want any more for a year. This, I suppose, might be called a surfeit cure.

"After I had grown up and come to have a family, I remembered this and thought I might turn the idea to advantage. I had four children, and the amount of money they spent for ice cream and candy and soda water was something awful. I thought that by spending in a lump enough money to make them tired of those things I might in the long run make a considerable saving. So I set aside $1000 for that purpose, and one day I said to my oldest child:

"'Tillie, I don't believe you and the children are beginning to have the ice cream and candy you ought to have. I am afraid you think because papa isn't very rich that you must skimp yourselves about these things, but you needn't; you can have as much ice cream and candy as you want. Here's fifty dollars. Now, I wish you'd take the children out and get some ice cream and candy, and when ever that money is gone just let me know and I'll give you more.'

"Well, they used up that thousand dollars in about ten weeks, and at the end of that time they were as hungry for ice cream and candy as ever. I kept up the supply of money. I was like a gambler who keeps on playing after he has lost a lot in the hope that his luck will turn. I thought they might reach the surfeiting point at any time, and it seemed too bad to make a dead loss of the money already invested when perhaps the expenditure of a few dollars more would accomplish the desired result; so I kept on. But the children's appetite for ice cream and candy seemed actually to increase. They tell me I am so good; and that, of course, is something; I like to see them happy; but meanwhile my hard-earned money is melting away and I am inclined to think that the surfeit cure is a delusion, if not a snare."—New York Sun.

FAMINE BREAD.

What Starving Russian Peasants Subsisted Upon.

Professor Virchow brought back to Germany with him a quantity of the bread which was eaten by the starving peasants in the Volga district during the Russian famine last year. By request of the German military economy department, Professor Kuhn, director of the agricultural institute at Halle, assisted by Dr. Beaumert and Dr. Halperu, has analyzed the seeds of the chenopodium album, or common white daisy, from which the bread is made, and finds that although they contain a large proportion of nourishing substances, namely, nitrogenous substances and fats, than either corn or wheat, yet they also contain a great quantity of cinerous or fibrous substances, which would have a very injurious effect on the digestive organs. The bread itself, which Dr. Kuhn also analyzed, gave a precisely similar result. Dr. Popoff, of the Physiological Institute at Moscow, has been making a series of experiments with the same bread. He got six white rats, which he accustomed to eating ordinary bread; he then fed them with the same quantity of chenopodium bread. Five of them died in a short time. At a post mortem examination of their bodies symptoms of violent catarrh of the stomach and bowels were observed, the mucous membrane being much inflamed and swollen. Further experiments were made with the bread on two soldiers of the Russian reserve force, who were compelled to eat it for three days. One of them ate 725 grammes (about 24 ounces) and the other 390 grammes (about 13 ounces), daily. The effects they experienced were generally bodily weakness, unpleasant feelings of the stomach, and slight attacks of giddiness, with a slight decrease of temperature and slackening of the pulse. The one who had eaten most of the bread lost 6 3-5 pounds in weight during the three days, the other lost 4 2-5 pounds. It was proved that of the large amount of albumen contained in the bread only 52 1-2 per cent. is capable of digestion. Further experiments made by Professor Salkowski, a Russian doctor, showed that the bread frequently caused violent vomiting and had an injurious effect on the intestines. The German authorities are, on the whole, fully satisfied that the bread is quite useless as a means of nourishment, and that it is no good to think of it even as a partial substitute for the black bread now supplied to the German army and eaten by the German peasantry.

Lunar halos are sometimes large and sometimes small, because they are formed at different heights in the air.

The bones of the skull are arched because in that form the greatest strength is combined with the least weight and quantity of material.

As in both China and Japan women are held to be subordinate, inferior beings, neither should be too boastful of its civilization. No gauge of true civilization is more accurate than the status of woman in a given country.—Boston Globe.

CRANK IS PUTTING IT MILDLY.

Some of the Idiosyncrasies of Those Addicted to Early Rising.

The praises of early rising have been sung from time immemorial, and mankind, in that indolent, unquestioning spirit which is so ready and willing to accept almost any theory or dictum without troubling itself to ascertain of the encomiums bestowed upon it are merited, has taken it for granted that it is a cardinal virtue to leave one's bed at daybreak. But that can hardly be a virtue which develops in the people who practice it a disposition to render themselves obnoxious to their fellow-mortals. Now the first impulse of a man, woman or child who is addicted to the early rising habit upon quitting his couch is to awaken and keep awake as many people as possible. Sometimes this abnormal predilection seeks the adventitious aid of a lawn mower, sometimes it utilizes the chopping block or wood saw, and sometimes again it brings to bear hammer and nails, and in extreme and violent cases it bangs upon the piano. Evidently the object sought is to make of one's self an alarm clock to arouse the neighborhood, and it matters little apparently what noise is made so long as it is a noise of some sort.

This tendency to noise on the part of the early riser is not confined to the human species. It is found also among the early risers of the brute creation. The cock, the earliest of risers, is a notable offender with his shrill clarion; he sometimes carries the virtue of early rising to such excess that he apparently does not turn in at all, but keeps himself up, and by consequence his racket, all night long. The calf assails the dawn with his exasperating bleat; the cow is up bright and early with her mournful lowing; the horse neighs, and the tuneful mule awakens the echoes with his stentorian heehaw. In a word, be it among men or the lower animals, it is always the same. The early riser is a pestilential nuisance, and instead of being praised for his virtues, which he has not, he deserves the disapprobation and execration of all with conscience sufficiently tranquil to be able to sleep in the morning hours but for the malicious interference of the early riser. The only humane person is he who sleeps until the early sun is high in the heavens, and he gets his reward as he goes along, for he not only permits others to enjoy sleep when sleep is most enjoyable, but at the same time stays it himself.

HEATED ELECTRICALLY.

A Quilt Which Its Inventor Calls the Thermogen.

A new invention, called by its inventor the thermogen, consists of a quilt containing a coil of wire bent in the fashion of a gridiron, inclosed in insulating and non-conducting material, and embedded in cotton wool or other soft substance with a silk or woollen covering. The resistance offered by the coil to the flow of an electrical current through the wire produces heat in the same way that heat and eventually light are produced in the filament of the glow lamp. A uniform temperature of about 150 degrees Fahrenheit, is thus maintained, but in the event of the temperature rising beyond that point from increase of pressure in the electric mains, a fuse instantly melts and automatically shuts off the current. The quilts may readily be attached to ordinary incandescent lamp terminals. In describing this device The Lancet, London, July 21, says that the most important medical use of such an invention would be on the operating table, where, in lengthened operations or in those attended with hemorrhage, where artificial means to sustain the patient's temperature are required, blankets and hot water are a decided nuisance. In such cases this quilt would be invaluable as a soft, dry, warm and convenient covering. Again, in cases of chronic rheumatism, lumbago, or senile slowness of circulation, such an appliance would be useful. The thermogen is now receiving trial at several large English hospitals.

Nice Covers.

Samples of a very neat portfolio cover for America Photographed can be seen at the Times office. Orders will be received at 65 cents each and covers will be supplied two or three weeks after. The numbers of the portfolios when placed together in this cover will be a handsome ornament to the house.

Short Talks on Advertising

The use of illustrations in advertising is becoming more and more general and more and more intelligent. Their chief merit lies in the fact that they show the article pictured as it looks in actual use. If the advertisement is about shoes, the picture is of a man pulling on an easy shoe, or of a dainty, stylish woman lifting a pretty and shapely foot. The illustrations are always suggestive and always well drawn. I may as well say here that I do not think much of alleged humorous cuts that are used more or less all over the country—the ones which run to puns and "cuteness." They may attract attention, but attracting attention isn't the best that an ad can do. A comic cut isn't convincing. It doesn't tell anything, or prove anything about the man or the goods advertised. I don't believe that such ads sell goods. The English idea is very largely the use of some pretty picture irrespective of its subject, or its relation to the thing advertised. The idea in this case also is to attract attention. I think it is wrong. A cut should be used merely to illustrate the advertisement, and not as the advertisement itself. Illustration should be subsidiary. In ordinary daily paper advertising the cut should be small. I like outline cuts about an inch to an inch and a half wide, with reading matter set down one side. Generally speaking, advertisements being truthful statements, illustrations draw attention to and emphasize them. Placed in a good medium like the Times, they are read and business follows.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Scenic and Popular Route to the East. Running through Sleepers and Tourist Cars to

MONTREAL,
BOSTON,
TORONTO,
ST. PAUL,
MINNEAPOLIS,

WITHOUT CHANGE

For rates and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent. Victoria, B. C.

Or to GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

TO St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Crookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED 18 knots				Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."				TONNAGE 1117
8 30 pm	Lv	M 1	...	*Victoria...	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt.	Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	....	Seattle....	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	..	*Tacoma...	MT	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

S. S. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 121 First street, Washington, Portland, Or.

HONOLULU, BY O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, September 1st, 1894, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New S.S.'s ios Steel Screw Steamer Alameda, Thursday, August 23rd, at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. E. CONNON, Agent, East'on Square, Victoria. CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

City of Puebla - - August 21

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:00 p.m. same days.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 23.

Taking effect June 28th, 1894.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 15:30 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15:30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 9.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 1 Passenger Daily.	STATIONS.	No. 3. Passenger Fri.'s Sat.'s & Sundays.	Miles from Wellington.
Ar. 12 30 P M	VICTORIA	Ar. 3 00 P M	
12 35 "	Esquimalt	2 55 "	4
12 45 "	Colwood	2 45 "	14
12 50 "	Langford	2 40 "	17
12 57 "	Goldstream	2 33 "	21
1 10 "	Shawnigan Lake	2 20 "	30
1 20 "	Cobble Hill	2 10 "	37
1 27 "	Cowichan	2 03 "	42
1 37 "	Somenos	1 53 "	49
1 44 "	Chemainus	1 46 "	54
2 15 "	NANAIMO Ar.	1 15 "	78
2 25 "	NANAIMO Lv.	1 05 "	
5 40 "	WELLINGTON	11 45 A M	81
Ar. 2 45 P M		Lv. 10 45 A M	

NORTH BOUND.

No. 2 Passenger Daily.	STATIONS.	No. 4 Passenger Fri.'s Sat.'s & Sundays.	Miles from Victoria.
Lv. 8 00 A M	WELLINGTON	Lv. 3 30 P M	
8 10 "	NANAIMO Lv.	3 20 "	3
8 40 "	NANAIMO Ar.	2 50 "	81
8 50 "	Chemainus	2 40 "	27
9 21 "	Somenos	2 09 "	32
9 31 "	Cowichan	1 59 "	39
9 38 "	Cobble Hill	1 52 "	44
9 48 "	Shawnigan Lake	1 42 "	51
9 57 "	Goldstream	1 33 "	60
10 07 "	Langford	1 23 "	64
10 14 "	Colwood	1 16 "	67
10 19 "	Esquimalt	1 11 "	77
10 30 "	VICTORIA	1 00 "	81
Lv. 10 45 A M		Ar. 12 15 P M	

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agents, at Victoria, Duncan's or Nanaimo Stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

QUICK TIME !!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

—AND—

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accomodations for second-class passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservation etc., call upon or address

THOS. A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1106 Pacific Ave. Tacoma, Wash.

E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Pgt. and Pass. Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. B. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Vancouver for Powell River.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Union Wharf Thursday at 6 a.m. for Nanaimo returning to Union Wharf same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria, 32½ Store street.

Boys' School Suits In Great Variety. We are showing Special Values in Our Boys' Suit Stock. Great Reductions in Prices. Suits reduced to $1.40, $1.50, $1 90 and $2.00 each.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 Johnson St.

THE COMING SHOW.

Business Transacted at a Meeting of the Directors Saturday Evening.

The directors of the B. C. Agricultural Association, at the Saturday night meeting, received encouraging reports of progress from sub-committees. The spirit shown by the citizens' committee in providing a programme of sports has "enthused" the directors, and they are now looking forward to the best show in the history of the association.

The offer of the C. P. N. Co. of a special excursion round trip fare, from Vancouver or Westminster, good for the week of the show, for $2, and a one day's excursion for $1.50, was referred to the sports committee.

The street railway company replied adversely to the request for a five cent fare to the exhibition grounds. The cost of new sidings was given as a reason for sticking to the antiquated, and, extra distance considered, exorbitant charge of ten cents. The question is still in the hands of the transportation committee.

The offer of a special prize of $20 from A. Haslam, M. P., to the best and most accomplished lady rider was received.

G. Walker suggested that a fine exhibit could be made in the art gallery if the work of collecting and arranging exhibits was entrusted to one person, and offering his services. Referred to the superintendent with power to act.

E. G. Prior & Co., J. Meston and others, proposed making a display of agricultural machinery, carriages, etc., and asked for suitable space in a covered building. As there was no room to spare in the main building, the propriety of erecting a "machinery hall," 60x100, was discussed and referred to a committee to report in regard to the expense.

The special committee to interview manufacturers reported that the following firms had consented to make displays: R. Dunsmuir & Co., Ames, Holden & Co., R. Ward & Co., R. P. Rithet & Co., Weiler Bros., J. E. Phillips, Mc Killican & Anderson, Colonist, I. J. Fisher, T. Bradbury, R. T. Williams, F. Norris, Steeler & Earle, McLennan & McFeely, Albion Iron Works, Victoria Brewery, Victoria Rice Mills, Finlay's Soap Works, H. Mansell & Co., Perry & Turner, M. Cowan, Taylor Mill Co., Canada Paint Co., John McKenzie, B. C. Paper Co., Lemon, Gonason & Co., Young Bros., H. Clay, J. A. Coates, Victoria Chemical Co., F. C. Davidge, J. Barnsley & Co., and others.

J. H. Falconer reported progress made in the porposed children's parade and outlined the programme for the day. The trustees and teachers have promised assistance, and this feature of the show promises to be very interesting.

In reply to Secretary Boggs it was agreed that all competitors in sports would be admitted free.

The secretary was authorized to write the officials of the Tacoma and Seattle chambers of commerce, also the officers of the interstate fair, inviting them to visit the city during the exhibition.

The programme for the week, as at present outlined, is as follows:

Monday, Oct. 1—Yacht Day.

Tuesday, Oct. 2—Opening of show (probably by Lord Aberdeen), general bicycle races.

Wednesday, Oct. 3—Americans' Day; firemen's tournament and baseball matches.

Thursday, Oct. 4—Canada's Day; lacrosse match.

Friday, Oct. 5—Citizens' Day; civic holiday; choruses by 500 school children; horse races.

Saturday, Oct. 6—Societies' Day; horse racing.

An international tug-of-war for each evening of the week is being arranged.

J. Lamberton, who filled the position last year, was re-appointed superintendent.

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR.

Items from the Papers of the Interior—

Drowning at Golden.

Kamloops Sentinel.

Sheriff Pemberton of Ducks, has had a severe attack of pleurisy combined with heart trouble. On Sunday it was feared that the illness would prove fatal but on Monday a change for the better set in.

The tangle in the Revelstoke land question appears to be near a general straightening out. Deeds which were refused registration last year have been registered within the past two weeks. The C. P. R. company's action in surveying a portion of their townsite is also an indication that they have some assurance of being able to put their lots upon the market.

Revelstoke Mail.

The toot of the locomotive was heard in New Denver last week for the first time. The Nakusp & Slocan railway is now as close to that thriving town as it will be until a spur is run down the shore of the lake from the main line.

Mrs. Jackson and child were drowned in the Columbia at Golden last week, a short distance below the lumber mill. The little boy, aged six, fell into the water and his mother endeavored to save him. Another boy of seven years old ran to the mill, where his father was at work, and gave the alarm. This accident is particularly sad, as Mrs. Jackson and her three children, the youngest not quite two years of age, arrived here from Washington only a few days ago, intending to make their home in Golden.

The floods did a great deal of damage to Mr. F. Fraser's property across the river, but even he has found some benefit form the inundation. This week he cut from 10 to 12 tons of first class hay on his meadow.

Hon. T. Daly, minister of the interior, arrived at Winnipeg on Tuesday and left for the west the same day. He will visit British Columbia on official business. If he comes here it would be no harm to inquire of him whether he meant last Christmas or next when he said the townsite dispute will be settled before Revelstokians ate their Christmas dinner.

Golden Era.

Mr. Atkinson, C. P. R. mechanical superintendent, Montreal, arrived here on Tuesday to officially inspect the scene and wreckage of the late catastrophe.

On Tuesday afternoon word was brought in from Horse Creek of a drowning accident, the victim in this case being John M. Palethorpe. He was crossing a slough on horseback and accidentally fell off and was drowned. The body was recovered the next day and interred in the Golden cemetery on Thursday afternoon. The deceased was a Free Mason and only came here last December from Ingersoll, Ont. He leaves a wife and three children.

THE SEATTLE EXCURSION.

To the Editor: British Columbians, and in fact Britons everywhere, point with pride to their record for business honesty, and are in the habit of referring to the sharp practice and questionable methods in use by some business men on the other side of the line as not only dishonest, but contemptible also in the extreme; and it was with a feeling of surprise and indignation that the excursionists by the Islander on Saturday found themselves the victims of a piece of sharp practice that would do credit to the cutest Yanke ever caricatured by Punch. The excursion was advertised to leave Seattle on the return trip at 8.30 p.m. The excursionists bought their tickets on the assumption that the committee of K. of P.'s knew what they were about and meant what they said; but what was the surprise of the excursionists to see posted up in the cabin when the boat had almost reached Seattle a notice to the effect that she would leave at 7 p.m. sharp on the return trip, thus cheating passengers out of an hour and a half of the time they expected to have at their disposal over there. Not only this, but many who failed to see the notice of earlier departure were left behind; as many as twenty standing on the wharf to see the Islander leave, a full hour before the time advertised, and to feel themselves the victims of misplaced confidence in the business honesty of their fellow townsmen, and of the jeering crowd of spectators, who could see only fun in the fact of a number of women with young children being left in a strange town late at night, with perhaps no money in their pockets, and that through no accident or error of judgment, but from a deliberate attempt to deceive on some one's part. I do not know with whom the blame lies for such misrepresentation and breach of faith with the public. I hope, however, it will be placed where it belongs, and if the fault be in the Knights of Pythias committe that an investigation will be held and the severest censure administered. The Knights cannot afford to lower their high standard, and they must be aware that the practice of "benevolence" will not compensate for the lack of "honesty." If the fault lies with the C. P. N. company, they must be taught that the public has some rights that even a wealthy steamboat corporation are bound to respect. Regretting the necessity for asking so much space in your columns to ventilate a distinct grievance, and enclosing my card, I am

ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

Victoria, Aug. 20.

COWARDLY CONDUCT.

To the Editor: It has been well said that our much vaunted nineteenth century civilization is only a veneer, and that if the modern man be scratched ever so slightly the brute will be seen in all its pristine ugliness. It seems that there are in this city persons who do not require even this slight provocation, but who allow their brutal instincts free scope the moment darkness has gathered in sufficiently to screen them from detection. Of this number were those who last evening amused themselves on the E. & N. bridge by casting stones at the occupants of the pleasure boats passing beneath. This was done not once but half a dozen times in the case of a single boat, and it was done not by boys, but by individuals who doubtless consider themselves men, but to apply the term to whom would be a desecration. Such conduct would have furnished Darwin with an excellent argument to support his theory as to the origin of the human species.

A SUFFERER.

Victoria, Aug. 20.

Miscellany.

Tesla, the electrician, suggests that since images are recognized in the brain through the medium of the retina and the optic nerve, it may be possible for the brain to evolve an image upon the retina by a sort of reflex action when the mental picture is formed in the mind, and that possibly means may at some time be obtained by which this image upon the retina may be recognized so that true mind-reading may be effected.

Referring to the common statement that electricity is still in its infancy, Professor Dolbear recently said: "Electricity is not in its infancy. Despite what has been done, there is nothing in the present use of electricity that has not been known for many years. Arc lights were known 80 years ago; the telegraph is 60 years old, the telephone 30, and the incandescent lamp ditto. We are not at work with new things or on new principles. If you are running a motor with electricity, it is not a new discovery in electricity to apply the same power to the operation of a lathe or a street car."

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Handy for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting and a hundred other uses. Ask grocers for Gillett's Goods.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

RUPTURE New CURES have been effected by my Trusses, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 20 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 20 years' experience. Illustrated book free.

DEFORMITY overcome by CHARLES CLUTHE, 180 King St. W., Toronto.

Argyle House.

OUR SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST

All single width Dress Goods still at cost price.

Challies reduced from 25c to 20c a yard.

Challies reduced from 20c to 15c a yard.

English Sateens from 25c to 20c a yard.

Ladies' Wool Jerseys at cost price.

Fourteen yards Canton Flannel for $1.

Lace Curtains at 50c a pair.

Ladies' Belts still at cost price.

One case more of those Double Width Serges, so good for children's school dresses, at 25c a yard.

White Calico, 5c a yard.

Unbleached Calico, 5c a yard.

A Large Quantity of Remnants at Prices Which Make Them all Bargains.

J. Horner & Co.

83 DOUGLAS STREET.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Real Estate.

TO Lease—1 farm of 67 acres, 6 miles from city, water front, $150 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 9 miles from city with new 8-room house, etc., $250 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 20 miles from city, close to Sidney & Victoria Railway, cottage, stables, etc., $200 per year.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 265 acres fenced; 30 acres fine good, black soil; Bow River crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, postoffice, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within one and two miles. Price $2,500.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH; Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($650) or singly, $225 each. Postoffice box 361.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

Lot 1 of Section II, Beckley Farm, (Map 231) Victoria City.

Whereas the certificate of title of Catherine Hots to the above hereditaments bearing date the 19th day of May, 1891, has been lost or destroyed and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate. Notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary in writing within one month from the date hereof. S. Y. WOOTTON, Deputy-Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 16th August, 1894. a17-1m

Butter!

Large consignments arriving weekly by refrigerator car.

J. & A. CLEARIHUE,

26 Yates Street.

To those who follow closely the pages of "America Photographed" will be imparted a fund of information in the geography, topography, history and resources of North America that can be acquired from no other single work. It touches alike city, stream, mountain and forest. The almost unnumbered grandeurs of nature and

Most Interesting Works of Man

are pictured by photography and talked about by some of the best writers known. As an educator it will be invaluable alike to young and old, yet when its pages bring to view the magnificent engravings, triumphs of the photographer's art and the engraver's genius, the acquisition of knowledge will be rendered a pleasure rather than a task.

NEVER BEFORE

has such a newspaper premium been offered to the public on such terms. You will regret it if you do not secure this Art Album and Educational Storehouse.

The Times this week offers Part 19. One more number will complete the series of 20 Parts. Subscribers who have not yet availed themselves of our magnificent offer, may do so still, as there are a few numbers of the first parts still on hand. When these are all gone we will not re-order.

Address,

TIMES, VICTORIA, B. C.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SILK FROM BIVALVES.

Fibre Obtained from the Byssus of the Mussel.

In recent times we have heard of the introduction of many new kinds of silk—artificial silk, silk from spiders' webs, etc.; but, on the authority of L'Industrie Textile, as quoted and commented on in La Nature, Paris, July 7, a by no means unimportant industry is still carried on with what may be called marine silk, prepared from the filaments, or, to use the exact term, the "byssus," of certain species of bivalves.

"Everyone," says the writer, "is familiar with this thread-like substance secreted by mussels and bivalves, by which they attach themselves to rocks. It has great strength, as may easily be tested by trying to tear away a cluster of three or four mussels from a common attachment.

"The fibre composing the byssus is of extreme fineness; in ordinary small mussels it is so short as to be quite useless for spinning purposes, but the byssus of the larger mussels is proportionately longer, reaching a length suitable for spinning. This is notably the case with the mollusk known to naturalists under the name of pinna and popularly called, in French, jambonneau, because of its triangular or hamlike form and color. These shells are very delicate, and, on being dried, they can be broken very readily. The pinna is very plentiful in the Mediterranean between Corsica and Sardinia, and on the coasts of Italy and Sicily; perhaps, also, south of the island of Malta. Those which the writer has had in his hands were fished up opposite the coasts of the Charente-Inferieure, and always at great depths.

"As a food fish the pinna is not valued, but the fishery is actively prosecuted for the byssus, the raw material of the spinning industry in certain districts of Sicily.

"Here and there, around the coasts of the country, the pinna is fished up from forests of submarine vegetation at a depth of from six to nine metres (20 to 30 feet) by means of a vertically forked instrument, called the crampon. The fibre although fine is strong, and adheres so firmly to the rock that considerable effort is necessary to detach it. When the filamentary tuft is detached, it is washed with soap and water, and dried in the shade, and the inferior part is cut away. The marketable fibre is rubbed between the hands to give it suppleness, sorted, and then dressed, at first with a coarse comb, then with a fine comb. In this operation there is, of course, much waste, the net product of the prepared fibre being only one-third of the gross product. The fibre is finally washed with water mixed with a little citron juice, rubbed on the hand to render it supple, and then laid on a hot iron, where it acquires a fine yellow brown, gold color.

"The fibre thus prepared and mixed with silk, in proportion of two or three parts of byssus to one of silk, is spun and woven into numerous fabrics as shawl, stockings, gloves, bonnets and purses. The chief centre of the manufacture is the neighborhood of Palermo. A second centre is Lucques, where very fine articles are produced in the workshops of the orphan asylums."

GREAT SNAKES.

The Fine Reptiles Which Java Island Produces.

For the last one hundred years there have been traditions of huge snakes in the interior of Java 100 feet long and as big around as a hogshead, and our native hunters report these from time to time. Fifty years ago a man named Tait, a Scotchman, started with a party of natives to hunt up the pythons. He never returned and was supposed to have been killed by some wild animal. He must have been a giant, as I have seen one of his guns, weighing thirty pounds and carrying two-ounce balls.

About a year ago a captain in the British army named Coles landed here, accompanied by a party of Sikh soldiers. He was soon joined by Lieut. Ayres of the British navy, and it was announced that they were after the big snakes. Captain Coles was a remarkable shot, and at 400 yards would knock over a parrot every time.

Their course was up the Dowan, a stream running east for 50 miles and then spreading over a swamp for one hundred miles, almost to the south coast, and alive with man-eating crocodiles. They had with them several donkeys, and one night, encamped on the river bank, one of the animals gave a tremendous squeal, and the Englishman, looking out, saw a huge gray mass sliding over the ground and gave the alarm. Two crocodiles had come on shore and seized a donkey. Both were shot; they were hideous reptiles, thirty feet long, with jaws capable of cutting a man in two. Next morning they went to work and killed thirteen, one thirty-six feet long.

In a few days they reached the heart of this submerged region. Snakes 35 feet long were shot, but the giants kept out of sight. On land the brush was very thick, and wild hogs and deer made well-defined paths from one watercourse to the other, and along these the pythons watch for game.

One morning a native hunter came in and reported a big snake near. Two hundred yards away the Englishmen saw swinging between the trees a serpent almost as big as the middle of a barrel. Its backbone was broken by a shot, and [illegible] it was taken to camp and skinned. It was forty-one feet long. Such a snake would crush a man in five seconds.

They had now reached the end of their journey; the river ended in a mass of vegetation so dense as to make further progress impossible, so a camp was made on the river bank and next day the guides brought in the head and a few feet of the front of a great snake evidently been taken by crocodiles. The head was nearly three feet long and indicated an enormous length. It weighed 60 pounds and was a hideous object. It had no doubt been caught in the water and bitten to death.

Early one morning an alarm was given by one of the Sikh soldiers. He pointed to something glistening in the water half a mile away. Through the glass it was seen to be a snake swimming. The raft was at once manned by the two Englishmen and their gun-bearers. Seen above the water the reptile's head was as large as a barrel and shone like bright copper. It was evidently making for a flat, sandy place near shore, and the hunters waited. Part of the body was now exposed, and the men were amazed. It was at least three feet thick, and as the long coils glided over the sand it seemed to get bigger.

"Now, men, break its back."

Four shots were fired, and three went through the body of the snake. A hiss like a steam escape and the head rose 20 feet in the air, while the tail beat the water like a flail. Suddenly it turned, and a tremendous blow smashed the raft. All got into the water and made for shore but one Sikh. He stopped to secure his rifle, and again the tail descended and he was struck fairly, his back and ribs being smashed into fragments. He never made a sound. Another shot back of the head and the monster dropped. It took six hours to get the body on land and its length was 94 feet. The skin was treated with palm ashes by the natives—an excellent preservative. There is no record of such a snake ever being killed before.

Fever now attacked the party and it took them three weeks to get home. They had been out three months.

NEGRO HOODOO NOTIONS.

Did Shakespeare Get His Witches' Broth from Africa.

I was ruminating about this peculiar supersition of the negro race. One of their color has been very sick in this town, and it got spread among them that he was conjured or "conjud," as they speak it, and right there comes in the difference between the blacks and the copper-color, and mulattoes. The belief in "conjurin'" seems to be confined mainly to the black negro. Old Aunt Ann declares that he was "conjud as sho' as you'er born, for he is turnin' right green." It was these same black Africans who had all the superstitons about Brer Fox and Brer Rabbit. We had all colors among our slaves when I was a boy, but it was only the black, broad-nosed and thick-lipped ones who told us stories by the cabin fires at night. They only had a love for the marvellous, and their descendants have it yet.

They believe in hoodoo, or voudoo, and conjurin'. They have a strong emotional religion, and if the spirit throws them down in a faint it is a sure sign they're got it good. What it is they get I don't know, but it suits them, and there does not seem to be any change in their mode of worship. Education has not made any that we can perceive. Some white people are affected the same way, but it is the exception and not the rule. With the negroes it seems to be spasmodic. Its effects have no good influence after the spasms is over. We used to say of one of our servants:—"Becky is going to cut up to-day. She fell down in a trance last night at meeting, and had to be carried out." And she did cut up. She was the nurse for four children, and they had to keep away from her until she got over her fit. She was accused of being a conjurer, and a black negro named Luke swore out a warrant for her, and Tom Perry, the 'Squire, issued it, just to see what Luke could prove. He said that she made him sick in the back and kept him sick, and he handed the 'Squire a dime that she gave him for a chicken, and pointed out a spot on it that was the sign—the proof that she had conjured the money before she paid it to him. That was all.

"What do you wish done with her?" said I.

"She have to swaller de dime," he said, "and dat break de spell. I tried rabbit foot, and I bury lizard under the door, and I plat de ole mare's mane when de roosters crow for midnight, but it don't do no good. I is dyin' every day."

But Luke got well and Becky didn't swallow the dime, either.

One of my father's negro women got jealous of Minty, the cook, and determined to poison or conjure her to death. Minty got sick and my father told Juno to make her some chicken soup. She got from an old rag a red scorpion's head, alizard's leg, a bat's wing, a betty bug, and three or four centipedes, or thousand legs, as we call them, and the tail of a green snake, and had the horrible mess cooked in a saucepan when my mother happened in to see how Minty was and took the top off the pan to look at the soup. Juno confessed that she had been gathering material for that soup a good while, and she wasn't much disturbed at the discovery. She declared that Minty had "conjud" her husband and I reckon she had. So my father had to separate the families. Now, did Shakespeare get his witches' caldron and its venomous contents from the old Africans of England?

Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the caldron boil and bake;
Eye of newt, and toe of frog,
Wool of bat and tongue of dog;
Adder's fork and blind worm sting,
Lizard's leg and owlet's wing.

Inter-State Fair.

For the Inter-State Fair at Tacoma, the steamer City of Kingston has made a round trip rate of $5.70, including two admissions to the fair.

Tickets on sale every Tuesday and Friday, from August 14th to October 30th inclusive, with final limit of twenty days from date of sale.

E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Agent N. P. R. R. Co.

MISCELLANY.

It has long been known that metals will flow like viscous fluids when subjected to enormous pressure. Recent experiments on this phenomenon show that the property is shared by other solid substances, while still others apparently do not possess it at all. Professor Dewar (London Chemical Society, June 7) has investigated it by means of a hydraulic press, with which he attempted to force various substances through a narrow orifice. Crystalline sodium sulphate, sal ammoniac, graphite, urea, and many other solids were found to flow easily under a pressure of thirty or forty tons per square inch, while starch, common salt, and others refused to flow even under a pressure of sixty tons to the square inch.

Attention.

Account Grand Encampment G. A. R., Pittsburg, Pa., September 8th, the Northern Pacific railroad will sell round trip tickets at $65. Tickets on sale September 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Return limit east of St. Paul, 60 days from date of sale. East of St. Paul, September 26. Full information at city ticket office, E. E. Blackwood, general agent, Victoria, B. C.

DIED.

SMALLFIELD—In this city, at the Jubilee Hospital, August 18, of typhoid fever, Captain W. B. Smallfield, aged 33 years.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2:30 p.m., from the drill shed, Menzies street.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—A Mills, C Miller, A Palmer, J C Palmer, Mrs Piper, W Jones and nephew, J W Reed, R K Oakes, J G Jordan and son, J Holland, F Thompson and wife, R F Clifton, W H Wilkerson, J W Wilson, J D Watson, J H Bowker, W B B Charles, A J Dallain, T Corry, C Butler, J Willett, Mr McBride and wife, and son, J F Foulkes, W W Holmes, R McSween, J Smith, T and C A Courtney, F E Cooper, G Anderson, D Gibson, F Aker, G Garrische, J Boyes, P Bandy, Miss Chambers, R Tobnie, S P Mills, Mrs Urquhart, B Powell, J F Haskell, C F Jones, J E Richlind, E Maxwell, Mr. Smith, wife and nurse, J E Clifton, T D Wooley, Miss Burns, F W Cornwall and wife, G F Allen, H Broach, Mrs Howland, D Kessler and wife, Wm Reed and wife, Mrs Cook, Mrs Jackman, Mrs Mitchell, Miss Jones, H Mosgly, T D Durham, F Snomon, C Hooks, E Hitchins, F J Gourlettey, wife and child, Mrs F D Smith and child, M C Zaik, W Paff, E Prince, Miss Colson, C W Owens, A Porter, Rausen Pratt, Mrs Seour, Mrs O'Brien, Miss McNiff, R Clark, H M Babbitt, Jessie Morrison, R Crossley, W C McCnock, J Wilson and wife, S Witt.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Mrs F W Vincent, Mr. Janion, C H Gibbons and wife, F M Rthenbury, Miss Ida Marshall, W Moresly, G Reinhardt, H Yudman, G F Langley and wife, W G Fraser, D J Hunter, Miss Hall, Mrs Morrison, F R Glover, A L Ryals, M McCaskill, Mrs Faraby, H C Symons, C Wolfe, Miss Whitaker, A D Hossack, Chas H Stutt, Miss C M Hall, M Egan, H Pim, R Ackland, P Bowter, A A Burke, A A Sherman, D H Young, F E Alley, Mrs J W Armstrong, F G Ellis, Lt Barnes, C A Rattray, A W Vowell, G L Courtney, W L Leonard, Ed Curtis, F C Lang, J S Hendrie, C J Houselley, Miss Brown, H J McHaffie, C C Worsfold, D Stewart, A Newhouse, Miss Miller, Robt Day, R A Hodge, Mrs Brigs.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Turner Beeton & Co, Langley & Co, P McQuade & Son, C Butler, B & K, Hastie & B, Vic N E Ry Co, J R & Co, S Oil Co, S & McC, G A McC, J H T, S Leiser & Co, Wilson Bros, HPR&Co, Creamer & L, S Bros, H Macauler.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

THEOSOPHY

The Rev. W. E. Copeland

Will lecture in the SIR WILLIAM WALLACE HALL, Broad street, on

Sunday and Monday, Aug. 19, 20,

at 8 p.m.

...SUBJECTS...

1. "Forgotten teachings of Jesus brought to light by Theosophy."
2. Signs of the Times as explained by Theosophy."

REDUCED RATES!

Teeth Extracted - - - 50 cts
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Plates - - - - - - - - $15 00

Also Fillings at Rates to Suit the Times.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

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Passengers for Chicago can take sleeping car at Seattle through without change. Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east, running Buffet Cars, with bathroom, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascades and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America, and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

C. A. HATTRAY,
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No. 52 Government Street.

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St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mrs. J. H. HORSNYDER, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

Began to Grow,

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

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Ayer's Hair Vigor

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AUCTION SALES.

JOSHUA DAVIES,

AUCTIONEER.

By order of the mortgagee, under power of sale contained in an indenture dated the 9th day of July, 1894, I will sell on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21st,

At 12 o'clock noon at the

North Dairy Farm, Victoria Distr't.

4 Brood Mares,
1 Brood Pony,
7 Mares,
2 Three-year-old Horses,
6 Horses,
1 Two-year-old Colt,
1 Yearling Filly,
1 Pony,
4 Colts. TERMS CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES, - - Auctioneer.

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Fully equipped with all the latest improved Biscuit and Soft Bread Machinery, in complete working order. Will be sold at a bargain on easy terms of payment.

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Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

Removal and Reopening!

The undersigned has removed from his old stand, the Standard Saloon, to the corner of Pandora and Blanchard streets, known as the Osborne House, where he will be glad to see all his old friends and many new ones. Opening Monday night, 20th inst.

aug18 2t WM. FIELD.

Cash Grocery

ARMOUR'S 49er...

BACON & HAMS

Just Arrived per S. S. Umatilla.....

HAMS, per lb., 19c.
BACON, per lb., 20c.

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For Stains, Tarnishes, And Kitchen Tables.
For Bell Handles And Stair-rods.
Cleans Rapid, Is Simple and Cheap.
Makes Paint Like New.
It is Acknowledged the Best In the Market.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR PENDRAYS AND GET IT.

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6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

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General Steamship Agency.

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Dominion Line, Oregon	Sept. 1
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Beaver Line, Lake Superior	Sept. 5
Beaver Line, Lake Winnipeg	Sept. 12

From New York.

Cunard Line, Umbria	Sept. 1
Cunard Line, Lucania	Sept. 8
White Star Line, Britannic	Aug. 29
White Star Line, Majestic	Sept. 5
American Line, New York	Aug. 29
American Line, Paris	Sept. 5
North Ger. Lloyd, Aller	Aug. 28
North Ger. Lloyd, Saale	Sept. 1
Anchor Line, Circassia	Sept. 1
Anchor Line, City of Rome	Sept. 8
Red Star Line, Waesland	Sept. 5
Red Star Line, Friesland	Sept. 12
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Saloon fares from $40 to $90, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $10 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Persons wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

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For freight or passage, apply at office of Company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right to change this time table at any time without notice.

JNO. IRVING,
Manager.

June 23.